

County	City	YearInstalled	Marker Name	Marker Text
Autauga	Milton	1981	Milton	Milton was settled c. 1829 by Wm Collins. By 1840 it was a prominent village of Autauga County. The 1886 flood buried it in sand and the town never recovered. Among the pioneer settlers were Wm L. & Sarah Taylor, Elihu & Elizabeth Parr Bates, great-grandparents of "Lady Bird" Taylor Johnson, the wife of the 36th President & a frequent visitor to this area since childhood. (Erected 1981)
Baldwin		1978	Bartram's Trail	William Bartram, America's first native born artist-naturalist, passed through Baldwin County during the Revolutionary era, making the first scientific notations of its flora, fauna and inhabitants. As the appointed botanist of Britain's King George III, he traveled 2,400 miles in three journeys into the southern colonies in 1775-1776, collecting rare plants and specimens and making detailed drawings of plants and animals. (Erected by Baldwin County Commission and Alabama Bicentennial Commission)
Baldwin	Stockton	1977	Major Robert Farmar Plantation	Here on the banks of the Tensaw River--named for the Tensa Indian tribe whose principal village was located at this place--Major Robert Farmar developed a plantation c. 1772. Farmar was one of the most prominent and controversial Alabamians of the British period, being commander of the regiments at Mobile from 1763-1765. He resigned his commission in 1768 and was elected to every Commons House of Assembly for the District of West Florida from 1769 until his death in 1778. Artist-Naturalist, William Bartram, visited Farmar here in 1775 and recorded eloquently and well the plant life of the area. Farmar's plantation encompassed what is now the town of Stockton. (Erected by the Snook Foundation, John McClure and Marjorie Younce Snook, through the Baldwin County Historical Society, 1977)
Barbour	Eufaula	1977	Side 1: Fendall Hall (The Young-Dent Home)	Built between 1856 and 1860 by Edward Brown Young and his wife, Ann Fendall Beall, this was one of the first of the great Italianate style homes constructed in Eufaula. It later became the home of the builder's daughter, Anna Beall Young, and her husband, Stouten Hubert Dent. The Dents renovated the house in the 1880s in the styles and colors then popular, and hired a Mr. LaFranc to stencil and paint the ceilings and walls of the hall, parlor, and dining room. These three rooms are the finest examples of this work surviving in Alabama and compare favorably with any in the country. Among the other unique original features of the house were the black and white marble floored entrance hall and the plumbing system, which was fed by attic cisterns. After having served as a home for five generations of Youngs and their descendants, the property was acquired by the Alabama Historical Commission in 1973. Entered on the National Register of Historic Places 28 July 1970. (Erected 1990)

Barbour	Eufaula	1977	Side 2: Young and Dent	Edward Brown Young, a native of New York City, and his wife, Ann Fendall Beall, of Warren County, Georgia, settled in Eufaula in 1837 where he began a career as a banker, merchant, and entrepreneur. Young organized the company which built the first bridge across the Chattahoochee River at Eufaula, founded successful banks and other commercial enterprises, and served as first chairman of the trustees of Union Female College. He also sponsored the change of the town's name from Irwinton to its original Creek name of Eufaula. The Young's daughter, Anna Beall, married Stouten Hubert Dent, who was born in Charles County, Maryland, and moved to Eufaula in 1854 where he taught school and later practiced law. During the War Between the States he rose to the rank of Captain, commanded "Dent's Alabama Battery" of artillery in the Army of Tennessee and was wounded at Shiloh and near Nashville and Atlanta. Following the War he resumed his law practice, became president of the Eufaula National Bank, served as a trustee of what is now the University of Montevallo and was a delegate to the Alabama Constitutional Convention of 1901. (Erected 1990)
Bibb	Brierfield	1982	Six Mile Male & Female Academy Site	Incorporated in 1859 though organized earlier and operated continuously through 1897. First trustees were William P. Thomas, Leroy T. McGuire, Ezekiel C. Smith, Simpson W. Hederick and Pulaski Wallace. A noted center of learning in Bibb County reaching its greatest prominence under the leadership of Capt. Richard H. Pratt who served as headmaster from 1858-1961 when he joined Confederate Army and from 1872-1896. Original buildings burned in 1897, were replaced following year and name changed to Six Mile Normal Institute. (Erected by Bibb County Heritage Association, 1982)
Bullock	Union Springs	1984	Bullock County Courthouse Historic District	The Bullock County Courthouse Historic District in Union Springs consists of 47 structures along three blocks of Prairie Street. Focal point of the district is the 1871 courthouse which is one of the finest post-bellum courthouses in the state and the only representative of the Second Empire Style. Most of the buildings were constructed from the 1860s to 1910, during which time the town became the political, commercial and social center of Bullock County. Although several buildings have been altered the district retains the appearance and character of the late 19th Century county seat. (Erected 1984 by the Bullock County Historical Society)
Butler	Greenville	1985	Pioneer Electric Cooperative	The Butler County Electric Membership Corporation was formed as a rural electric cooperative in Greenville in July 1938. The first home receiving electricity from the cooperative was located near here. The Cooperative's original Board of Directors included Dr. C. Wall, president, W. M. Harrison, Dr. R. L. Jernigan, Arthur Bennett, E. L. Cunningham, D. P. Robbins, P. E. Youngblood, H. M. Hardy and T. J. Middleton. Edwin Wallace was first manager. In 1940, the Cooperative's name was changed to Pioneer Electric Cooperative and it expanded to provide service in Dallas, Lowndes and Wilcox counties as well as Butler. (Erected in commemoration of this founding by Pioneer Electric Cooperative, May 1985)

Butler	Oakey	1978	Oakey Streak Methodist Church	<p>The Methodist Episcopal Church South at Oakey Streak was organized before December 7, 1850 when A. M. Reid sold ten acres, more or less, to Richard W. Prewett, William Hammonds, Daniel B. Shine, James W. Shine &amp; A. M. Reid, church trustees. S. T. &amp; H. C. Smith witnessed the deed and the latter proved it September 19, 1868 before R. S. Hughes, J. P. The first church was built of logs &amp; served for many years before being replaced by the present structure.</p> <p>Alabama Register of Landmarks &amp; Heritage, 1977 (Erected by Bessie Stallings Jernigan, T. A. Brook, Grover Little, James Wood, &amp; the Avant &amp; Nix Families, 1978)</p>
Calhoun	Anniston	2001	Temple Beth El	<p>Temple Beth El is the oldest building continuously used for Jewish worship in Alabama. Anniston's Reform Jewish congregation was established in 1888. Its women's organization, the Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society, directed the construction of the building in 1893. They raised the money, purchased the lot, organized the building committee of men in the congregation, and named the house of worship Beth El or House of God. Sales of handiwork enabled the women to purchase the stained glass windows. A trio of arched windows, emphasized by decorative brickwork, and the domed tower suggest the influence of ancient Byzantine architecture on the temple, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.</p>
Chambers	LaFayette	1996	First Consolidated High School	<p>On a hill one-half mile east of U.S. Highway 431 stood the original Five Points High School. The imposing brick building had two floors above a full basement and a large auditorium that seated 400 people. Erected in 1916, it stood amidst an 18-acre campus, the only rural school in the state with its own electrical and steam-generating plant and water works. The school building was replaced by a one-story building in 1939. In 1974 a fire destroyed that structure which was replaced by the present building.</p> <p>(Erected 1996 by the Class of 1942)</p>
Chilton	Maplesville	1993	Maplesville United Methodist Church	<p>This structure is an excellent example of the one-room Gothic Revival-style church buildings which once were built throughout the South. It was originally located on a three-acre site that was deeded to trustees W. A. D. Ramsey, G. W. Brand, and D. J. Waterworth, on September 15, 1871, by Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Dansby for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Methodist Cemetery now occupies that site. In 1888 the church was dismantled and moved to this location to be more visible from the railroad. In the early days of Maplesville the church served as a house of worship for all denominations and at times as a school.</p> <p>(Erected 1993 by the Congregation)</p>
Chilton	Clanton vic.	2008	Chilton County Training School 1924-1969	<p>The Chilton County Training School (CCTS) was the only facility in the county that provided a secondary education for black boys and girls until the mid-1960s. In 1924 black landowners donated five acres for the school to the board of education who later purchased an additional five acres. A fire in 1949 mostly destroyed the original building, which had been constructed with assistance from the Rosenwald School Fund. The building was rebuilt in 1951 and upgraded in the early 1960s. Students were bussed to the school from elementary schools in Clanton City, Billingsley, Verbena, Ridersville, Maplesville, New Convert, Marbury, Thorsby and Jemison. CCTS Alumni erect this marker in honor of the administrators, faculty, parents and staff who provided more than 45 years of service to the citizens of Chilton County. The school was listed in the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 2007.</p> <p>CCTS ALUMNI PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION INC. 2008</p>

Clarke		1985	Clarke-Washington Electric Membership Corporation	<p>The Clarke-Washington Electric Membership Corporation was organized near this site on March 2, 1936, by some 83 members from Clarke and Washington Counties. This was the first rural electric cooperative organized in Alabama under an executive order signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on May 11, 1935. The co-op's original board of directors included Joe C. McCorquodale, Sr., Ben Glover, C. R. Myrick, R. S. McNeill, and H. E. Langlois. The co-op's first attorney was C. B. Gilmore of Grove Hill and its first general manager was Garrard Harrell of Jackson.</p> <p>The Co-op was first located in Coffeetown, but later moved to Commerce Street in Jackson. The cooperative serves members in Clarke, Washington, Baldwin, Monroe and Wilcox counties.</p> <p>(Erected by the Alabama Rural Electric Association in cooperation with Clarke-Washington Electric Membership Corporation)</p>
Clarke		1778	Bartram Trail	<p>William Bartram, America's first native born artist-naturalist, passed through Clarke County during the Revolutionary era, making the first scientific notations of its flora, fauna and inhabitants. As the appointed botanist of Britain's King George III, he traveled 2,400 miles in three journeys into the southern colonies in 1775-1776, collecting rare plants and specimens and making detailed drawings of plants and animals.</p> <p>(Erected by Clarke County Commission and Alabama Bicentennial Commission)</p>
Coffee	Enterprise	2000	Enterprise Depot	<p>This building was built in 1903 with additions in 1916 and 1997. The first freight shipments and passengers came here on the Alabama Midland railroad in 1898 immediately after construction of the roadbed. That was also the year when most of the brick business buildings downtown were completed. By 1903, a depot was needed as the transportation focus of this town. Along with the Rawls Hotel, the depot became a gathering place for our citizens. In 1974, the Pea River Historical Society purchased the depot and began operating the Depot Museum.</p> <p>(Erected 2000)</p>
Coffee	Enterprise	1985	First United Methodist Church	<p>Organized in 1883 by 13 charter members as Carmichael Chapel of Elba Circuit, the congregation originally worshipped in a brush arbor on the NW corner of N. Main and Lee Streets. The first two sanctuaries built in 1883 &amp; 1893 were both located on N. Main Street. One of the oldest structures in Enterprise, the present church on S. Main was built in 1903-04 and is a good example of the High Victorian Gothic style that was popular for church architecture around the turn-of-the-century.</p> <p>(Erected 1985 by the Congregation)</p>
Coffee	Elba	1989	Curtis School	<p>Curtis School was organized in the early 1900's and was originally located 1/2 mile south, where new Ebenezer Baptist Church now stands. A new school was built on this site in 1929 when Curtis, Mt. Zion, and Rhodes Schools were consolidated. Danley's Crossroads School joined Curtis School in 1931. The building burned in 1940 and was rebuilt in 1941. After the school closed in 1967, it was vacant for a few years until it was destroyed by fire.</p> <p>E. C. Griffin served as the last principal. Other principals included R. L. Farris, F. T. Waldon, D. B. Nelson, J. E. Cheatam, and C. M. Bryd.</p> <p>(Erected in 1989 by Curtis Alumni and Friends)</p>

Colbert	Tuscumbia	1991	Tuscumbia's Oakwood Cemetery	<p>This burial ground was designated on General John Coffee's 1817 survey and original map "Plan of a Town at the Coldwater Spring." The oldest tombstone carries the burial date 1821 and the cemetery contains graves of veterans from all wars beginning with the American Revolution, including graves of approximately 100 unknown Confederate soldiers. Captain Arthur Keller, CSA, father of Helen Keller, and Brig. General James Deshler, CSA, are buried here. (Erected 1991, Colbert County Historical Landmarks Foundation)</p>
Conecuh	Evergreen vic.	2004	Reverend Hillary James Hawkins, D.D. 1905-1995	<p>Doctor Reverend Hillary James Hawkins, who was affectionately known throughout the community as "Brown," dedicated most of his adult life to providing spiritual guidance to blacks in Evergreen and surrounding communities.</p> <p>In 1945, Dr. Hawkins bought a 120-acre farm and started constructing a house for his wife, the former, Mamie Calhoun and their eight children. A successful farmer, Dr. Hawkins produced Conecuh County's first bale of cotton in 1953. In 1959, he was recognized by Tuskegee Institute (now Tuskegee University) for his progressive methods in church management and community organization. In 1964, he received his Doctor of Divinity degree from the Inter-Baptist Theological Center in Houston, Texas.</p> <p>From 1921-1988, Dr. Hawkins served as minister of ten churches in Evergreen and surrounding communities, often serving two churches simultaneously. For 37 years, he served as Dean of Christian Education for the Evergreen District Missionary and Educational Association. In 1971, he was elected president of the Southern Region of the Progressive National Baptist Convention. He also served as director of the Negro Division of the United Fund Drive in Conecuh County. In cooperation with the county extension agent, he helped area black farmers implement advancements in agriculture and achieve homeownership.</p> <p>As a tribute to his outstanding service to the community, the Brown Hawkins Road was named in his honor.</p> <p>On March 20, 2003, the Alabama Historical Commission added the Rev. Dr. Hillary James Hawkins House to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage.</p>
Crenshaw	Highland	1977	Site of Highland Home College	<p>A pioneer institution organized in 1889 by Justus M. Barnes, Samuel Jordan and Milton L. Kirkpatrick. This was an extension of Strata Academy founded in 1856 by Barnes six miles north at Strata. In 1881 Strata Academy was moved to Highland Home and the name changed to Highland Home Institute.</p> <p>From its inception, the school was coeducational. It brought culture to frontier Alabama-music, foreign languages, science, literature, and drama as well as "The Three R's." Although never a religious institution, Bible courses were offered. Its graduates provided the state many distinguished citizens.</p> <p>When the economics of competing with state normal schools forced it to close its doors forever in 1915, it had served Alabama continuously for 59 years. The trustees deeded this property to the State of Alabama in 1916 for educational use. (Erected by the Barnes, Jordan, Kirkpatrick Memorial Association 1977)</p>

Crenshaw	Rutledge	1990	Rutledge	<p>Rutledge was the 1st county seat of Crenshaw County &amp; held that position from March 1867 to May 1893. Originally called Barber's Cross Roads, it was briefly named Crenshaw; but June 10, 1867, it was changed to Rutledge in honor of Captain Henry Rutledge, Company H, 59th Alabama Infantry, C.S.A.</p> <p>The 1st elected county officials were: George W. Thagard, Probate Judge; James M. Lawrence, Tax Collector; W.T. Massey, Tax Assessor; John R. Snow, Sheriff; F.M. Cody, Circuit Clerk; &amp; John P. Cook, D.A. Rutledge, Hugh Cameron &amp; John Jones, County Commissioners. Elizabeth Pittman donated the land on which the 2-story courthouse was built.</p> <p>Rutledge was for many yers a thriving community, but the construction of the Alabama Midland Railroad from Montgomery to Luverne in 1888 by-passed the town. A spur track built from Julian to Rutlege in 1891 failed to stop the loss of population &amp; business to Luverne &amp; in 1893 a special election led to the county seat being moved there.</p> <p>(Erected 1990 by the Crenshaw County Historical Society)</p>
Cullman	Logan vic.	2004	Shady Grove Methodist Church and Cemetery	<p>Early settlers to Cullman County established Shady Grove Methodist Episcopal Church as a brush arbor meeting in the 1870s on land homesteaded and donated by Richard McCain. Trustees, J.J. McKissack, W.H. Martin, J.C. Vickery, J.W. Kilgo, together with volunteers replaced the brush arbor with a log church that also served as the community school three months of the year. Around 1888, Reverend D.C. Beltz of Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived and drew up the blue prints for a new church. G.W. Kilgo selected a spot for the church and suggested the name Shady Grove. Sammy Leak and other members donated labor toward the construction of the present church building in 1892. Regular services began at Shady Grove in 1893 and continued to about 1920. The cemetery, located across the road from the church, contains hundreds of both marked and unmarked burials. One of the oldest graves with a burial date of 1876 belongs to Susana McCain, mother of the original property owner. An annual memorial service is held the first Sunday in May to honor those early settlers.</p> <p>The church and cemetery were listed in the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage on Feb. 25, 1999 and the National Register of Historic Places on Oct. 3, 2002.</p>
Cullman	Cullman	2006	"Die Deutsche Kolonie Von Nord Alabama" Historic District	<p>"Die Deutsche Kolonie Von Nord Alabama" (The German Colony of North Alabama) lies south of Highway 278E and consists of 27 blocks containing 135 buildings representing various types of historic architecture. The District was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.</p> <p>The Cullman Downtown Commercial Historic District, which includes First, Second, and Third Avenues, NE and SE, as well as Third and Fourth Streets, was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.</p>
Cullman	Cullman	2006	Betz Addition Historic District "Quality Hill"	<p>The Betz Addition Historic District, also known as "Quality Hill", lies to the north of Highway 278 East and is named in honor of Cullman's first mayor, Fred Betz. The district is listed on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage. Composed of 72 residential structures dating from the late nineteenth through the mid 20th century, the district covers approximately 12 blocks.</p> <p>The Cullman Downtown Commercial Historic District, which includes First, Second, and Third Avenues, NE and SE, as well as Third and Fourth Streets, was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.</p>

Dale	Ozark	2001	Dowling-Steagall House	Constructed in c. 1900 by G. P. Dowling, the Dowling-Steagall House is a Classical Revival dwelling featuring a full-height portico with Ionic columns and an elaborate door surround. A judge and prominent businessman, G. P. Dowling organized Ozark's first waterworks, ran a hardware store and served as president of the Ozark Cotton Mill and the First National Bank. In 1926, Dr. Malcolm O. Grace purchased the Dowling House, operating Grace Hospital, Ozark's first hospital, out of the building until his death in 1933. United States Congressman Henry Bascom Steagall then acquired the property. Congressman Steagall served as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and co-authored the Glass-Steagall Act, creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). He resided at the house until his death in 1943.
Dale	Ozark	1985	Pea River Electric Membership Corporation	The Pea River Electric Membership Corporation was energized at this site on June 8, 1939. This rural electric cooperative was organized under an executive order signed by President F. D. Roosevelt on May 11, 1935. Rural members of Barbour, Dale and Henry counties gathered on this bridge to witness the beginning of electric service into their rural areas when 301 homes and businesses received power for the first time. The organizing directors were S. K. Adams, J. G. Sanders, Lloyd Smith, J. Y. Johnston, L. A. Pitts, R. W. Ward and H. J. Thompson. Corporation attorney was P. C. Clayton; manager was A. B. Robertson, Sr. The co-op's name was changed to Pea River Electric Cooperative on June 10, 1949. (Erected by Pea River Electric Cooperative, Inc. May 1985)
Dallas	Selma	1979	White-Force Cottage	This Italianate style cottage was built 1859 by C. B. & Martha Todd White, half-sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. She brought severe criticism down upon the Lincolns when the Northern press accused her of using a Presidential pass to smuggle medicine & other needed supplies "through the lines" to the Confederacy. Another sister, Elodie Todd, met her future husband, Col. N. H. R. Dawson, while visiting here. Dr. Charles F. Force, son of the noted archivist & historian Peter Force, purchased the home in 1869. His widow, Mary Mathews Force, one of the first postmistresses and their daughter, Miss Mary Force, a beloved teacher in the Selma schools lived out their lives here. Purchased 1972 by the Sturdivant Museum Association National Register of Historic Places, Old Town Historic District 5-3-1978
Dallas	Selma	1985	Ware-Baker-Jones House	Built c. 1859 by Henry H. Ware, this house exemplifies the picturesque eclecticism which dominated Alabama architecture after 1850. It mixes elements of the older neoclassicism with the newer Victorian trends. Prominent owners through the years have included Madison Jackson Williams, newspaper editor & Selma mayor 1865-66, as well as the Stollenwerck, Baker & Jones families Restoration 1981-83 by the C. E. Dillon Family. Named GRACE HALL in 1985 to honor Miss Grace Jones, a longtime occupant & owner. (Erected 1985)
Dallas	Cahaba	1978	Cahaba	Cahaba, originally Cahawba, was the first permanent capitol of Alabama from 1820-1826. After severe flooding the capitol was moved to Tuscaloosa, however, Cahaba remained the county seat of Dallas County & during the 1840's & 1850's was a commercial, social & shipping center of the rich Black Belt area. In 1865 another flood inundated the town & in the following year the county seat was moved to Selma. Cahaba slowly began to die after that & by the late 1800's was a ghost town. This may have been the site of the Indian village Casiste visited in 1540 by DeSoto and the fort built c. 1730 by the French merchant Crozart. National Register of Historic Places 5-8-1973.

Dallas	Selma	1981	Obverse: William Rufus Davane King 1786-1855 Vice President of the United States	William Rufus DeVane King was born April 7, 1786 in Sampson Co., N.C.; admitted to the bar in 1806; served in the N.C. House of Commons 1807-1809; U.S. Congress 1811-1816; & as Secretary of the U.S. Legation to Naples & St. Petersburg 1816-1818. He moved to Dallas Co., Alabama in 1818; named & was a founder of the City of Selma; a delegate to the 1819 State Constitutional Convention; U.S. Senator 1819-1844 & 1848-1852; U.S. Minister to France 1844-1846; & President Pro tempore U.S. Senate 1836-1841 & 1850-1852. King was elected Vice President in 1852 & because of his poor health traveled to Cuba. By a Special Act of Congress he was permitted to take the oath of office in Matanzas, Cuba on March 24, 1853. His health did not improve & he returned to Alabama where he died April 18, 1853 at his King's Bend Plantation. (Erected 1981 by Selma-Dallas County Historic Preservation Society)
Dallas	Selma	1981	Fairoaks (Henderson House)	This Greek revival mansion was built c. 1855 for William B. King & named "Fairoaks" for the many trees found about the place. King was the nephew of Vice President William Rufus King, Ann B. Wilson, a half-sister of the builder, inherited it & in 1862 sold it to Judge Franklin W. Siddons. During the Civil War & following the Battle of Selma the property was occupied by Wilson's Raiders & used as a hospital for Union soldiers. The Siddons family was allowed to occupy two upstairs rooms at this time. William Pressley Welch purchased the place from the Siddons in 1887 & it remained in his family almost 100 years. In 1980 the house was in a poor state of repair & was acquired by the City of Selma as part of downtown stabilization program. The Alabama Historical Commission provided U.S. Department of the Interior funds which assisted with the City's purchase & the later restoration. Circle "S" Industries, Inc. purchased the property in April, 1981 & restored the house & its original dependencies. On March 12, 1982 the mansion was officially dedicated in honor of Ethel Henderson Striplin, a long time Selma resident. Now called: Henderson House. (Erected 1983 by the City of Selma)
Dallas	Selma	1981	Reverse: Highlights of Selma History	Dallas County was created by Territorial Legislature Feb. 9, 1818. Selma Land Company formed Mar. 19, 1819 by George Phillips, William Rufus King, Jesse Beene, Gilbert Shearer and Caleb Tate. Selma incorporated Dec. 4, 1820. LaFayette visited 1825. First newspaper established 1827. Dallas County Male and Female Academy incorporated 1845-was the forerunner of public school system. Selma Arsenal and Confederate Naval Yard established 1862. Battle of Selma won by Union forces and most of city burned 1865. First non-rail bridge over Alabama River opened 1885. Both U.S. Senators, Morgan and Pettus, were from Selma 1897-1907. Craig Field established 1940. Civil Rights demonstrations in 1965 culminated in Selma to Montgomery march which influenced passage of 1965 Civil Rights Act. (Erected 1981 by Selma-Dallas County Historic Preservation Society)
Dallas	Selma	1979	Joseph T. Smitherman Historic Building	Central Masonic Institute of Alabama acquired property 1847 and erected building. Confederate Hospital during War Between the States. Dallas County Courthouse (1866-1901) on removal of County Seat from Cahaba. Presbyterian High School for Boys in early 1900's. Acquired by Vaughan Estate 1904. Vaughan Memorial Hospital (1911-1960) in memory of Samuel Watkins Vaughan, M.D. City of Selma under Mayor Joseph T. Smitherman purchased property 1969. Dallas County & City restored original structure 1973. Building renamed Joseph T. Smitherman Historic Building April 9, 1979. (Erected 1979 by the Selma-Dallas County Historical Society)

Dallas	Selma	1978	John Tyler Morgan House	<p>This was the residence of John Tyler Morgan (1824-1907) one of Alabama's most honored political &amp; military leaders. Constructed in 1859 by Thomas R. Wetmore, it was purchased by Morgan in 1865, &amp; served for many years as his principal residence.</p> <p>Morgan was a leader in the Secession Convention, ranking second only to William Lowndes Yancey in influence &amp; power of debate. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private &amp; was promoted through ranks to Brigadier General.</p> <p>A practicing attorney, he opposed Radical Reconstruction &amp; in 1876 was elected to the U. S. Senate, where his 30 year tenure proved to be one of the longest in history. He is known as the "Father of the Isthmian Canal" &amp; for his services on the Bering Sea Fisheries Commission, which prevented the extinction of seals &amp; other sea life in Pacific waters.</p> <p>National Register of Historic Places 9-27-72.</p>
Dallas	Selma	1983	Fairoaks Square	<p>Once a gracious turn-of-the-century neighborhood, many of the homes here were close to condemnation when purchased by Circle "S" Industries, Inc. in 1980. In all, 12 Victorian cottages were renovated in the area. Built between 1870 &amp; 1920, the varied architecture includes Italianate, Carpenter Gothic &amp; Greek Revival. The exteriors were authentically restored &amp; the interiors, while adapted to contemporary living, retain many original features.</p> <p>The area is called "Fairoaks Square" for "Fairoaks", the original name of Henderson House, the restored antebellum mansion that serves as conference center &amp; guest house of Circle "S" Industries, Inc.</p> <p>This project has received national acclaim from preservationists &amp; serves as an example of commitment to the protection of the heritage of this country. It received a 1983 Honor Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.</p> <p>(Erected 1983 by the City of Selma)</p>
Dallas	Selma	1978	Water Avenue	<p>Selma's Water Avenue is one of the finest surviving examples of a 19th century riverfront street in the lower south. Located here are structures which reflect the architectural trends in commercial buildings from the 1830's to 1900.</p> <p>This was the main business artery of one of central Alabama's major commercial centers. During the Civil War Selma was the Confederacy's most important military depot in the lower south. The arsenal &amp; naval foundry were located here &amp; the St. James Hotel provided housing for officers &amp; personnel. When Federal forces occupied Selma in 1865 all of the war-supporting industries &amp; much of the city were burned. Following the war, cotton speculation created a boom (1870-1890) &amp; new buildings replaced the burned ones.</p> <p>National Register of Historic Places, 12-26-72.</p>
Dallas	Selma	1990	The Selma Movement (The Prize)	<p>On Sunday March 7, 1965, 600 people led by Hosea Williams &amp; John Lewis began a march to Montgomery to take their quest for voting rights directly to Governor George C. Wallace. At the Pettus bridge they were met by state troopers who used horses, tear gas &amp; billy clubs to break up the march.</p> <p>A march on March 9, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. met the troopers at the same place &amp; turned around without incident. The Federal Court ruled the march was legal &amp; with Federal protection 4,000 began the march to Montgomery on March 21. Camping along the road the protesters reached 25,000 in number by the time they reached the State Capitol on March 25. National news coverage of these events secured widespread support &amp; led to the approval of the Voting Rights Act on August 6, 1965.</p> <p>(Erected 1990 by the City of Selma)</p>

Dallas	Selma	1979	The Sleeping Prophet	Edgar Cayce (1877-1945), was internationally accepted as an extremely gifted psychic. An humble man, he never profited materially from his psychic ability, but used it to help "make manifest the love of God and man." Operated his photography studio and lived in this building from 1912 until 1923. Many psychic readings were given here during that time.
Dallas	Selma	1990	The Selma Movement (The Beginning)	The major civil rights protest, which focused national attention on the issue of racial discrimination in voting & led to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, was centered in Selma. In January of 1963 local citizens organized a voter registration class & by February others were in Selma to assist with registration. Local law officials & blacks seeking to register to vote soon clashed & this received widespread news coverage. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. came to Selma in January of 1965 to lead the drive for the vote. This began the marches to the Dallas County Courthouse, the great number of arrests, the ensuing violence, & the national media attention on Selma & the issue of voter registration. (Erected 1990 by the City of Selma)
Dallas	Selma	1981	Mabry-Jones Home	This Greek Revival dwelling was built c. 1850 by Dr. Albert Gallatin Mabry, a prominent physician & member of the Alabama legislature. Dr. Mabry was a leader in organizing the Alabama State Medical Association & instrumental in passing legislation which established the State's first hospital for the insane. This home was the residence during & after the War Between the States of Dr. Mabry's stepdaughter, Gertrude Tartt Jones, & her husband, Captain Catesby ap Roger Jones, a Confederate naval hero. Captain Jones was in charge of the Confederate Naval Foundry at Selma, but is best remembered for commanding the C.S.S. Virginia (Merrimac) on the second day of her engagement with the U.S.S. Monitor at Hampton Roads, Virginia. (Erected 1981)
Dallas	Beloit Community	1994	The Beloit Industrial Institute	The Beloit Industrial Institute was founded in 1888 by the Industrial Missionary Association, an area subdivision of the American Missionary Associations. The President of the Association, Dr Charles B. Curtis, was a Presbyterian missionary and educator from Wisconsin who established the school and founded the Beloit community. Dr. Curtis named the community for his Alma Mater, Beloit College in Wisconsin. The Beloit Industrial Institute gained recognition as the first Christian school for African-Americans who lived in Dallas County. From 1888 to 1923, the Beloit school functioned as the intellectual, social and religious hub for the thriving Beloit community. The school was the first in Dallas County to combine agribusiness training with strong Christian teachings. In 1923, the Dallas County School Board gained legal possession of the school which they retained until 1963 when desegregation and zoning forced the closing of the school's doors. For a period of ten years, the school building was owned by a private business. In 1974 the building was purchased by the Beloit Community Organization. It now functions as a multi-purpose, community center and exists as a shining example of progress, self-reliance and community service for generations of past, present and future Alabamians. (Erected 1994 by the Beloit Community Organization)

Dallas	Selma	2006	St. Paul's Episcopal Church EST. 1838	<p>The original church, built one block south of the present site, was consecrated in 1843 by Bishop Leonidas Polk. In 1861, the second Bishop of Alabama, the Rt. Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, was elected there. During the Battle of Selma, St. Paul's rector, the Rev. James Ticknor, was wounded and the senior warden, Robert Philpot, was killed. Union troops under Gen. James H. Wilson burned the original church April 2, 1865.</p> <p>The cornerstone for the present building was laid in 1871. William M. Weaver donated the property for the building designed by the renowned New York firm of R. &amp; R. M. Upjohn in the English Gothic Revival style. The first service was held Easter Sunday 1875. Many of the South's post war leaders were members of this parish including Lt. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Lt. Gen. Joseph Hardee, Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, Capt. Catesby ap R. Jones, and Capt. Joseph Forney Johnston, who later served Alabama as Governor and U.S. Senator.</p> <p>St. Paul's Episcopal Church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.</p> <p>Continued on other side In 1890 Bishop Henry M. Jackson was elected and consecrated here. In 1893 former vestryman John G. Murray was ordained deacon and in the following year priest in St. Paul's. Bishop Murray was the first elected Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the United States.</p> <p>In 1900 St. Paul's own rector, the Rev. Robert W. Barnwell, was elected Bishop of Alabama. He was consecrated in St. Paul's and established Selma as his Episcopal Residence until his death. In 1924 the Cloister and Parish Hall were built with bricks from Old Cahawba. Selma artist Clara Weaver Parrish designed the focal point of the Parish Hall, the Wedding Feast of Cana. This stained glass window was executed by Tiffany and Company of New York.</p> <p>One hundred years after the Civil War, the Civil Rights Movement once more placed Selma in the national spotlight. Jonathan Myrick Daniels, an Episcopal seminarian from New Hampshire brought discord to St. Paul's by bringing blacks to worship services forcing the Parish to evaluate its attendance policies. His activism led to his martyrdom in Hayneville later in 1965. He was commemorated by the Episcopal Church in 1991 and his statue now adorns Canterbury Cathedral.</p>
DeKalb	Fort Payne	1989	Fort Payne Residential Historic District	<p>This district contains the best concentration of late 19th &amp; early 20th century middle-class residences built during Fort Payne's coal &amp; iron industry boom (1888-1891) &amp; the hosiery mill industry boom (1909-1938). Laid out in a grid pattern with the main thoroughfares running NE to SW, following the natural contour of the valley, this district consists of 81 structures located on sections of Grand, Alabama &amp; Forest Avenues, &amp; portions of 2nd, 4th, Curry &amp; Elm Streets, NW.</p> <p>Included in the district are good examples of the Queen Anne, American Foursquare &amp; Bungalow styles of architecture, as well as the Gothic Revival of the First United Methodist Church. This district was admitted to the National Register of Historic Places on May 4, 1988. (Erected 1989 during the city's centennial celebration by Landmarks &amp; the City of Fort Payne)</p>

DeKalb	Fort Payne	1989	Fort Payne Boom Town Historic District	<p>Around 1889-1891 Fort Payne experienced a great industrial boom due to promotion by New England investors who speculated greatly on the area's mineral deposits. During this period several highly ornate commercial &amp; civic buildings, along with the planned park, were constructed along Gault Avenue. The Fort Payne Opera House &amp; other buildings in the same block constructed by the Fort Payne Coal &amp; Iron Co., together with the Sawyer Building, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Depot &amp; Union Park retain the integrity of the boom town era &amp; comprise a historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989, the year of Fort Payne's centennial.</p> <p>(Erected 1989 by Landmarks &amp; the City of Fort Payne)</p>
DeKalb	Fort Payne	1989	Main Street Historic District	<p>The Fort Payne Main Street Historic District developed between 1889 &amp; the 1940s, because of the city's rapid growth during the hosiery mill industry boom. The increased population needed new commercial &amp; governmental buildings, which were constructed within an approximate one-block radius of the intersection of Gault Avenue &amp; Main (1st) Street, &amp; SW of the earlier commercial (Boom Town) district.</p> <p>The district is significant for its late 19th &amp; early &amp; mid-20th century commercial &amp; civic architecture, as well as being the main governmental center of DeKalb County &amp; the City of Fort Payne.</p> <p>The buildings in this district were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989, the year of the city's centennial.</p> <p>(Erected 1989 by Landmarks &amp; the City of Fort Payne)</p>
Elmore	Wetumpka	2005	Elmore County Training School	<p>Constructed in 1924 on five acres, this building was one of nine schools constructed in Elmore County with funding assistance from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Between 1912-32, Julius Rosenwald, a Jewish philanthropist and CEO of Sears, Roebuck and Company teamed up with Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute to provide matching grants for the construction of school buildings for African Americans in mostly rural areas of the South. This collaborative effort produced more than 5,000 of these buildings in 15 southern states, 389 of which were constructed in Alabama. In addition to the Rosenwald funding of \$1,300, the community, both black and white contributed \$5,400 toward the construction of this school. The school grew to six buildings on an eight-acre site before being closed due to integration in 1963. In 1987, the original 1924 building was restored for use as the Elmore County Black History Museum. This building, along with others on the site, was placed on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 2001.</p>
Elmore		1978	Bartram Trail - Elmore Trail	<p>William Bartram, America's first native born artist-naturalist, passed through Elmore County during the Revolutionary era, making the first scientific notations of its flora, fauna and inhabitants. In 1776 the appointed botanist of Britain's King George III described the area at Fort Toulouse as "one of the most eligible situations for a city in the world; a level plain between the conflux of two majestic rivers..."</p> <p>(Erected by Elmore County Commission and Alabama Bicentennial Commission)</p>
Elmore	Millbrook	1983	Robinson Springs United Methodist Church	<p>This notable Greek Revival structure was completed in the late 1840's on land donated by Eli Robinson. The congregation was established 1828-1830 &amp; the first church, built of logs, was located 0.1 mile east of here. Charter members were: Rev. Peyton &amp; Martha Bibb; James Robinson; William Zeigler; George Speigner; Lewis G. &amp; Mary Robinson; Alexander McKeithen; Benjamin Gaines, Sr.; and Mr. &amp; Mrs. Ezekiel Cooper. The present structure has remained virtually intact, retaining its altar rail, slave gallery, pews &amp; coin silver Communion service. It is documented in the Historic American Building Survey &amp; was placed on the National Register of Historic Places March 1, 1982.</p> <p>(Erected 1983 by the congregation)</p>

Elmore	Holtville	1987	Holtville	<p>In the late 1930s &amp; early 1940s Holtville School won national acclaim as one of the foremost examples of the progressive education movement in the U.S. It was one of 33 southern schools in 1938 chosen to receive financial support in developing new educational methods. Under the direction of Mr. James Chrietzberg, principal, new educational practices were developed largely by local participants. A commitment to progressive reform was established which continued throughout the 1940s to focus on using the school to improve physical, economic, social &amp; recreational conditions in the community. Students were also given greater responsibility for directing their own education, while the school placed emphasis on learning as they worked. The main Spanish-style complex was completed in 1929 &amp; retains many of its original features. (Erected by the 1987 Senior Class &amp; the 1986-87 Student Council)</p>
Elmore	Tallassee	2008	The First United Methodist Church of Tallassee Founded 1853	<p>The history of this church encompasses the span of worldwide Methodism from the time of John Wesley to the present. A Methodist Society was organized in Tallassee in 1853 by 15 charter members who gathered in the "White Store," a mill company store located on Barnett Boulevard. They erected the first church building at the northwest end of King Street in 1854. The church, built by Archibald Patterson, seated 450 and had a balcony for black members. The first minister was Harris Stearns. Another early preacher at this church was Anson West, author of Methodism in Alabama. He was followed by a long line of distinguished, scholarly pastors. The earliest reported marriage was that of W.A. Atkins to Matilda Jane Wilson on May 2, 1866. In 1898, an Upjohn-style church was built on King Street. Bishop Asa Candler dedicated this building, which was later used by Tallassee schools and burned in 1940. On June 26, 1926, members voted to construct the congregation's current brick church at 1 Jordan Avenue. On February 29, 1929, Bishop Hoyt M. Dobbs presided over Opening Day.</p> <p>The First United Methodist Church of Tallassee Founded 1853</p> <p>The first funeral held in this church was that of Kate Burton Herren on January 14, 1929. The first wedding was that of W. Silas Mulder and Sarah Sasser. The church then had an Exhorter, L. M. Lackey and a Lay Leader, Meron Robinson. In 1936, Bishop John Lloyd Decell presided over the burning of the church mortgage. Rev. James E. Tate organized the 1953 Centennial Homecoming. The two-story Annex was built under the pastorate of Rev. Joe Ed Hastings, whose father, F.G. Hastings, had guided the construction of this church. The church bell is inscribed "Jones and Company, Troy, New York, 1855." What began as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is now the First United Methodist Church of Tallassee. From 2004-2005, this church underwent a restoration under Shook Whorton of Montgomery, AL. In 2004, the Heritage Committee of the Alabama-West Florida Conference awarded the FUMC of Tallassee the Church Heritage Award. It was listed in the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 2003.</p>
Elmore	Tallassee	2008	The First United Methodist Church of Tallassee (continued)	<p>This information compiled by Olivia Pienezza Solomon Author of Our Bethel, a history of this church</p>

Elmore	Wetumpka	2009	First Baptist Church of Wetumpka	<p>Baptists settlers scattered along the Coosa River Valley established the church May 26, 1821. For the first twenty years, it was mostly known as the Coosa River Baptist Church. Migrating members sought several locations for the church, finally settling along the banks of Calloway Creek. In 1827, John Gray, church clerk and deacon, temporarily relocated the meeting house near a spring on his property. The frontier church grew successfully, but a few members moved to Wetumpka in 1836 due to some doctrinal differences. In 1837, the congregation united with a small church in town and became the Coosa River Baptist Church of Wetumpka. Both the church and the town suffered loss in the 1840s. In 1843, when a fire ravaged the west side of town, the church building burned to the ground. The congregation secured another meeting place in a (business house??) on the east side of the river. It, too, burned when a fire swept through downtown Wetumpka in 1845.</p> <p>First Baptist Church of Wetumpka In 1846, the congregation acquired the present site from S.P. Storrs and began construction on this building on a pay-as-you-go plan. That year, the congregation met there after the ground floor rooms were completed. In 1847, they changed the name to First Baptist Church of Wetumpka. The congregation held its first service in the completed sanctuary on July 11, 1852.</p> <p>The building changed very little until 1909, when they added decorative features to the sanctuary, new pulpit furniture, (stained?) glass windows, electric lights and new pews.</p> <p>In 1928, they added a three-story Sunday school addition to the rear of the building. In 1932, the congregation remodeled the sanctuary to install a new pipe organ. They expanded the educational facilities in 1959 and constructed a new sanctuary in 1967. In 1992, they added more educational space and a fellowship hall.</p> <p>Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008</p>
Elmore	Elmore	1988	Wetumpka L&N Depot	<p>The Louisville and Nashville Depot in Wetumpka was built in 1906 and exemplified the L &amp; N plan for small town depots. The station served as a passenger and freight depot until passenger service was terminated in the 1930s and as a freight depot until 1973. In 1975 it was purchased by the First United Methodist Church of Wetumpka and since that time has been restored as a meeting place for the Senior M.Y.F. &amp; children's choir. The Wetumpka Depot players and youth of the church also present musicals and plays here throughout the year. National Register of Historic Places July 1, 1975. (Erected 1988)</p>
Escambia	Brewton	1986	Southern Pine Electric Membership Corporation	<p>The Southern Pine Electric Membership Corporation was energized at this site on September 12, 1939, sending electric power flowing into 75 homes and businesses in rural areas of Escambia, Conecuh, Monroe and Baldwin Counties for the first time. The Cooperative was organized under an Executive Order signed by President F. D. Roosevelt on May 11, 1935. The organizing directors were Ben L. Martin, Jack McGowin, H. W. Pruet, A. M. Coley, C. B. Moore, E. M. Amos and Alvin Mixon. Corporation attorney was Thomas McMillan. Manager was Joe Larkins. The Cooperative's name was changed to Southern Pine Electric Cooperative on September 25, 1940. (Erected 1986)</p>

Escambia	Andalusia vic.	2007	Dixon Home Place	<p>Four generations of Dixons, each promoting the management of trees as a renewable resource, made their living in forestry on this ground thereby contributing significantly to Alabama's economy and forest industry.</p> <p>Jeremiah Dixon II, the son of Revolutionary War Private Jeremiah Dixon, was the first Dixon family member to settle here sometime between 1815 and 1830. This land was passed down through four successive generations: Jeremiah to his son, Wiley Dixon; Wiley to his son, Napoleon Bonepart Dixon; and Napoleon Bonepart's son, Solon Dixon, eventually inherited the property.</p> <p>Napoleon's sons, Solon and Charles Dixon, both raised in this home, became successful forest products industrialists and recognized conservationists.</p> <p>In 1978, Solon and his wife, Martha, donated the land and a gift to Auburn University to build the Solon Dixon Forestry Education Center. Solon Dixon stated at the Dedication in 1979, "Standing on the very ground which our ancestors homesteaded many years ago, we see the beginning of a learning and research center which will last far beyond our lifetimes."</p> <p>HISTORY OF THE DIXON HOME</p> <p>The Dixon home, built in the 1850's and moved to this site in the 1870's, is framed with locally milled pine and was originally constructed as a two-room "dogtrot" with an open porch in front and rear. The home features hand-planed boards on the walls and ceilings and pegged window sashes in the two main rooms.</p> <p>The rear porch and center breezeway were enclosed to create interior rooms sometime after 1900. Also, a separate two-room kitchen structure was built at the rear, perpendicular to the main home and connected via a covered porch. The home features two riverbank limestone chimneys built with bricks cut from the banks of the nearby Conecuh River.</p>
Escambia	Andalusia vic.	2007	Dixon Home Place (continued)	<p>Originally surrounded by outbuildings related to the Dixon's forestry operations, the Dixon home is now the center of the Solon Dixon Forestry Education Center.</p> <p>The house was added in the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 2005.</p>
Escambia	Brewton	2004	Southern Normal and Industrial Institute	<p>The Southern Normal and Industrial Institute was established on September 18, 1911, by James A. Dooley, Sr. The first black school in the Brewton area, it offered an academic and vocational education program. When Mr. Dooley arrived in the area, he found limited educational opportunities for blacks such as inadequate facilities and materials combined with an exceptionally short school term. With his personal funds, Mr. Dooley purchased an existing school for disadvantaged boys and established a co-education day and boarding school, the Southern Normal and Industrial Institute.</p> <p>In an effort to raise money for the school, Mr. Dooley visited a number of Reformed Churches in the East and Midwest. The churches became interested in the school and supported it as a mission center. In 1919, Southern Normal and Industrial Institute was transferred to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church of America of New York City. The church provided funding for building construction and operation. In 1930 the name was changed to Southern Normal School. The only black secondary school in a fifty-mile radius, it was accredited by the State Board of Education in 1938. James Dooley, Sr. died in 1930 and was buried in the center of the campus under an oak tree. His grave is marked with an eternal flame, symbolic of Mr. Dooley's legacy for educational excellence that is continued by the Southern Normal School staff, alumni and community.</p>

				A complex of 15 buildings, Southern Normal School was acquired by Alabama State University in June 1997. It is currently being developed into a multifaceted university campus serving the Brewton area and surrounding rural counties of the region. The school was listed to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 1997.
Etowah	Gadsden	1991	Gadsden Times-News Building	This Italianate brick commercial structure with a cast-iron storefront on the first floor is significant for its 24 year association with Gadsden's principal newspaper. It was constructed in 1904 to house The Gadsden Times-News, which was established in 1867 under the ownership of two Confederate veterans, Leonidas Grant and T. J. Cox. In 1871 it was purchased by William M. Meeks and merged with rival The Gadsden News in 1887. The Meeks family published the paper until 1927 when the business was sold and moved elsewhere. Renovated in 1981 this building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places January 11, 1983. (Erected 1991 by George D. King, Jr., Thirwell M. Nolen, Burgett H. Mooney, III, Merrill Lynch & Co., Etowah Historical Society)
Etowah	Gadsden	1993	Gunn-Bellenger House	Built in 1886 for Edward Tracy Hollingsworth, a prominent merchant and banker, this two-story Victorian-style house with mansard roof is one of the few surviving examples of late-nineteenth century architecture in Gadsden. The original complex included a detached kitchen, a well, a servant's house and a barn. In 1901 Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Gunn purchased the property. It remained in that family until the death of their daughter, Carolyn Gunn Bellenger in 1990, who had bequeathed the house to the city of Gadsden. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places February 19, 1993. (Erected in 1993 by the City of Gadsden, Steve A. Means, Mayor, and the Etowah Historical Society)
Etowah	Gadsden	1994	Gadsden Municipal Ampitheatre	Built of local sandstone in 1935 on land obtained from the American Legion Post No. 5 this municipal ampitheatre seating about 1600 was constructed for staging theatrical and sporting events. Gadsden architect Paul W. Hofferbert designed the open-air arena which is a significant example of the rustic stone construction work of the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s. The ampitheatre, the adjacent auditorium, and the swimming pool, all W.P.A. projects, comprised the Gadsden Civic Center prior to 1960. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 9-28-88. (Erected 1994 by the Etowah Historical Society and the City of Gadsden)
Etowah	Alabama City	1999	Howard Gardner Nichols 1871-1896	Scholar, Engineer, Industrialist, Naturalist, Humanitarian Nichols came to Alabama City in 1894 to supervise construction of Dwight Manufacturing Company. While serving as the mill's first agent, he planned and began a model mill village and was elected mayor of Alabama City. (Erected 1999 by Etowah Historical Society)

Etowah	Gadsden	1993	Colonel Hood House	<p>This stately Classic Revival house, built c. 1904, was the residence of Colonel Oliver Roland Hood (1867-1951), eminent Gadsden attorney and civic leader. Colonel Hood was one of the three incorporators of Alabama Power Company in 1906 and author of its charter. For 35 years Hood was closely associated with William Patrick Lay in the development of electric power in Alabama.</p> <p>In 1954 the Gadsden Woman's Club purchased the property to house their organization which was founded in 1923.</p> <p>Listed in the National Register of Historic Places May 8, 1986) (Erected in 1993 by the Etowah Historical Society and the C. Woodrow Dawson Family in memory of Jerry Morgan Dawson, past president and trustee of the Gadsden Woman's Club)</p>
Etowah	Gadsden	1993	Eleventh Street School	<p>The Eleventh Street School, built in 1907, was one of the earliest elementary schools in Gadsden. It is the only local surviving school building of that era.</p> <p>This two-story red brick structure has solid masonry exterior walls and an entrance which features limestone columns, an entablature of the Ionic order, and a Palladian-style window.</p> <p>In 1926 the original architect, Alexander Duncan Simpson, designed an addition of eight classrooms and a lunchroom.</p> <p>After closing in December 1962, the school became an adult education center.</p> <p>Renovated by the Gadsden City Board of Education in 1989 to serve as its administrative offices, the building stands as a memorial to the history of elementary education in this city.</p> <p>Listed in the National Register of Historic Places May 10, 1984. (Erected 1993 by the Gadsden City Board of Education; Gloria W. Rives, President; Dr. Fred M. Taylor, Superintendent; and the Etowah Historical Society)</p>
Hale	Moundville	2006	Moundville	<p>Site of a prehistoric Native American political and ceremonial center from about A.D. 1100-1500 that, at its height in the 13th century, was America's largest community north of Mexico. Between 1,000 and 3,000 people lived in this town fortified by a one-mile long wooden wall studded with guard towers. Moundville served as the capital of a powerful chiefdom of about 10,000 people living in smaller villages over a 60-mile stretch of the Black Warrior River Valley from present day Tuscaloosa to Demopolis. The Moundville people constructed 28 massive flat-topped earthen mounds arranged systematically around a vast central plaza. The mounds served as elevated platforms for civic and ceremonial structures and the homes of nobles.</p> <p>The site was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1964 and added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.</p>
Houston	Dothan	1981	Overse: "The Dothan"	<p>"The Dothan", around which City National of Dothan's railroad branch was designed, was built by the Pullman Manufacturing Company in Pullman, Illinois, and was completed October 4, 1901. It was constructed for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company as their business car no. 502 and named "Mount Vernon." In 1958 this business car was sold to the Georgia Northern Railroad Company and renamed "The Moultrie." It remained in use until 1973 when acquired by City National and renamed "The Dothan."</p> <p>There are few railway business cars built at the turn of the century that are still in existence. The "Dothan" is a fine example of the craftsmanship and tradition established by the Pullman Company.</p> <p>The depot and adjoining historic cars were dedicated as the City National Bank Railroad Branch on February 28, 1974. (Erected 1981)</p>

Houston	Dothan	1981	Reverse: Dothan and the Railroad	<p>Much of Dothan, Alabama's early and subsequent growth is attributed to the railroad. Dothan was incorporated November 11, 1885. In 1889, the Alabama-Midland Railway became the first line through Dothan. By 1900, the population of Dothan had increased to 2,875 and ten years later to 10,034.</p> <p>The railroad branch of City National Bank of Dothan was researched and assembled in an attempt to focus upon the significant role railroads have played in the early history and growth of Dothan.</p> <p>(Erected 1981)</p>
Jackson	Stevenson	1998	Stevenson Depot and Hotel	<p>A one-story depot building was constructed here in 1853, when the railroad was first laid through Stevenson. That building burned after the Civil War and was replaced by the present brick depot and hotel in 1872. During the Civil War, Stevenson was a hub of activity. Union and Confederate troops skirmished here and the town changed hands more than once, though Stevenson mostly lay under Union control. Troops occupied the town and a large refugee camp sprang up between the depot and Ft. Harker, a quarter-mile east.</p> <p>(continued on other side) (continued from other side)</p> <p>After the war, the depot and hotel continued as the center of life in Stevenson. Trains stopped here at mealtimes and passengers ate in the hotel dining rooms. Other passengers spent the night here; the hotel is so close to the tracks that it was said the trains "opened the hotel windows and pulled the covers off the beds." Generations recalled final passenger departures and arrivals here, often sad and poignant especially during war times.</p> <p>A group of citizens saved the depot from destruction during the Bicentennial in 1976, when the last railroad office closed. The depot was renovated for use as a community museum, which opened in June 1982.</p> <p>(Listed on The National Register of Historic Places 5/13/1974)</p>
Jackson	Stevenson	1998	Fort Harker	<p>Constructed by the Union Army in the summer of 1862 and expanded in 1864, using soldiers and freed slaves, Ft. Harker was built on a broad hill a quarter-mile east of town. It overlooked Crow Creek and was well within firing range of Stevenson's strategic railroad lines, supply depots and warehouses.</p> <p>Ft. Harker was an earthen redoubt, 150 feet square, with walls 14 feet high, surrounded by an 8 foot deep dry moat. It contained 7 cannon platforms, a bomb-proof powder magazine, a draw-bridge entrance and an 8-sided wooden blockhouse at its center. Soldiers building the fort reported that "the soil is very hard, requiring the continual use of a pick." Despite that, Ft. Harker was critical to Union plans. The officer in charge was ordered by his commanding general "to work night and day" to complete the fort "as rapidly as possible."</p> <p>One other large fort, two smaller redoubts and at least seven blockhouses were constructed along the railroad lines at Stevenson during the Civil War. No major fighting occurred here, but skirmishes and sniper attacks were common as territory traded hands between Union and Confederate forces.</p> <p>(Listed on The National Register of Historic Places 5/2/1977)</p>
Jackson	Scottsboro	2002	Scottsboro Railroad Depot	<p>The Memphis &amp; Charleston Railroad Company constructed the Scottsboro Railroad Depot in 1860-1861 as a passenger and freight facility. The rail line ran throughout the Confederacy and the Union considered its capture vital to cutting off supplies to the south. On January 8, 1865, the Depot was the site of an intense battle between 101st U.S. Colored Infantry and the 110th U.S. Colored Infantry, who held the Depot, and Confederate soldiers led by Brigadier-General H. B. Lyon. The out-numbered Union soldiers defended the station until Confederate artillery fire drove them from the building. In 1870, newly incorporated Scottsboro designated the Depot as the center point of town when laying out the city limits. With the completion of a new building in 1891, the Depot stopped handling passenger traffic. The Depot remained important in the economic and social activity of the city until the 1960s. The Depot is one of only three remaining pre-Civil War railroad depots in the State of Alabama.</p>

Jackson	Scottsboro vic.	2007	Bellefonte Cemetery	<p>Before the courthouse was completed, the community selected a location for a cemetery. The highest elevation in Bellefonte's corporate limits was chosen as the town's burial place. The earliest inscribed marker in Bellefonte Cemetery bears the date 1826.</p> <p>The Civil War exacted a heavy toll on Bellefonte. The Federal Army burned the courthouse and the town never recovered. The town square was sold at public auction in 1878. Only the Bellefonte Cemetery remains of the bustling river port town which was Jackson County's seat of justice from 1828 until November 1868.</p> <p>A 1936 TVA Survey identified 229 grave plots and 57 inscribed markers in the cemetery. Recent surveys of the cemetery show many graves with plain limestone rocks and numerous unmarked graves.</p> <p>The Jackson County Historical Association began efforts to preserve the Bellefonte Cemetery in 2005. They placed the marker here to honor those individuals who established the 19th century town of Bellefonte, Alabama.</p> <p>The Alabama Historical Commission listed the Bellefonte Cemetery in the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register in 2006.</p> <p>TOWN OF BELLEFONTE</p>
Jackson	Scottsboro vic.	2007	Bellefonte Cemetery (continued)	<p>The Alabama Legislature established Riley's on Mud Creek as a voting site five days after Jackson County was created on December 13, 1819. Shortly thereafter, Stephen Carter and George W. Higgins purchased James Riley's 640-acre Cherokee Reserve. According to local history, Carter and Higgins renamed Riley's on Mud Creek to Bellefonte after the spring which served as the town's water supply and sold lots in the town.</p> <p>On December 15, 1821, the Alabama Legislature incorporated 60 acres in Bellefonte. Six years later, the Legislature extended Bellefonte's corporate limits to include 100 acres of land donated to the county by Carter and Higgins.</p> <p>Bellefonte was selected as Jackson County's first permanent seat of justice and a two-story, brick courthouse was erected in 1828.</p>
Jackson	Stevenson	1998	Union Army Headquarters	<p>Stevenson was a major supply station and staging ground for decisive campaigns and battles of the Civil War. This small house, called "The Little Brick," was alive with activity when General William S. Rosecrans relocated his command here on August 18, 1863. Over the next three weeks, an air of urgency surrounded Stevenson and this house as Rosecrans planned the Union attack on Confederate General Braxton Bragg at Chattanooga. While headquartered at The Little Brick, Rosecrans and his staff planned the federal army's pontoon bridge crossing of the Tennessee River; telegraphed requests for additional locomotives; dispatched reconnaissance missions; ordered shipments of food, mules, weapons and other supplies; and attended to many other plans for attack. Rosecrans was joined here by, among others, General James A. Garfield and General Ulysses S. Grant, both future Presidents of the United States. General William T. Sherman is known to have been nearby and may have visited here, too.</p> <p>After the war ended, The Little Brick returned to a quieter, more peaceful role in Stevenson's life, becoming a favorite abode of newlyweds, even into the mid-20th Century. (Listed on The National Register of Historic Places 7/12/1978)</p>

Jackson		2002	Skyline School	<p>The Skyline School was built as part of the Skyline Farms Project, a self-help program that the United States government conducted in 1934-1945 for unemployed farmers. Started by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the program loaned selected farmers and their families a house, operating funds, and 40 to 60 acres to farm. As part of the effort to create a model community, government officials wanted to provide an education for the children of the project. Nationally known landscape architect William Kessler designed the school and grounds, using native sandstone in the construction. The school opened in 1938. Educators at Skyline introduced new educational ideas to the state, such as individualized instruction for students and grades based on students' tested abilities. Workers from the Special Skills Office, such as folk song collector Bascom Lunsford and director Nicholas Ray, conducted various programs at the school.</p> <p>Listed on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage. This marker erected by the Jackson County Historical Association in 2002.</p>
Jefferson	Birmingham	1990	Donnelly House	<p>This neoclassical structure was built in 1905 for James W. Donnelly, "the father of the Birmingham Library System," who lived here with his family until his death in 1945. Donnelly moved to Birmingham from his native Cincinnati, Ohio where he had retired as an official with Proctor and Gamble. Here he became a much respected manufacturer, industrialist, real-estate developer and civic leader. He is, however, best remembered for his efforts to organize, fund and develop the Birmingham Public Library System into one of the finest in the southeast.</p> <p>The Donnelly house has served as a private residence, except during the 1950s, when the Birmingham Civic Ballet was located here. Included in the Highland Avenue Historic District, which was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, it is now a part of the expanded Highland Avenue-Rhodes Park Historic District.</p> <p>(Erected 1990)</p>
Jefferson	Birmingham	1991	East Lake Park	<p>East Lake was planned in 1886 by the East Lake Land Company to help sell home sites to the men who came in the 1870's to work in Birmingham's steel industry. First named Lake Como, after the lake in the Italian Alps, it soon came to be called East Lake. Using water from Roebuck Springs &amp; Village Creek this 45 acre man-made lake, within a 100 acre park, enhanced the area by providing a year round pleasure resort.</p> <p>In a short time East Lake Park became a major recreational center of the Birmingham area &amp; in 1887 a street car line was run out to the park. Among the amusements offered at the park through the years were a ferris wheel, a shooting gallery, boating, fishing, swimming, water skiing, golf, baseball, a steamboat, a zoo, &amp; band concerts &amp; other entertainment in the pavilion.</p> <p>The City of Birmingham purchased the park in 1917 &amp; today, East Lake Park is one of the largest municipal recreational facilities in Alabama.</p> <p>(Erected 1991 by the City of Birmingham)</p>

Jefferson	Birmingham	1991	East Birmingham	<p>Founded in 1886 on 600 acres of land, East Birmingham was an agricultural area consisting primarily of dairy farms extending to the present Birmingham airport. The East Birmingham Land Company that developed the area was formed by local industrialists who proposed sites for manufacturing plants, employee housing, and a streetcar line linking them to Birmingham. East Birmingham was annexed to the City of Birmingham in 1910. In the decades after 1886, industrial enterprises and working-class housing sprang up on terrain crisscrossed by railroad lines and intersected by Village Creek. Plants made patterns, stove, lumber, brick, steam engines, and foundry and machined products. Early companies still in existence include Hardie-Tynes (1895), Stockham (1903), McWane (1922), Steward Machine (1905), and O'Neal (1923). Residents and industries drank from Village Creek and used its waters to grow crops and cool machinery. Early housing subdivisions included Klondyke (1902), Lincoln City (1903), and Greenwood (1903), where many of the homes were owner occupied. An influx of rural Southerners bringing their hopes for a better life to the great industrial city of Birmingham generated housing homes in 1913-15 and 1924-28. East Birmingham became a working-class neighborhood whose streets were graced with a diversity of housing types seldom seen in other industrial communities. Through the years, the East Birmingham community has been challenged by noise from the Birmingham airport, construction of an interstate highway, and the seasonal flooding of Village Creek, all of which led to the demolition of a great number of early houses. Yet, the East Birmingham neighborhood remains. This marker is erected in the longtime commercial district along 10th Avenue North, to commemorate the working men and women who founded East Birmingham.</p> <p>(Erected 1991 by the Birmingham Historical Society, Wasson) Community Drug Store, and the East Birmingham Neighborhood Association)</p>
Jefferson	Birmingham	1991	Powell School	<p>Birmingham's first public school was named for Colonel James R. Powell, the City's first elected Mayor. This energetic promoter also served as the first President of the Elyton Land Company (now Birmingham Realty), which founded the city in 1871. Two years later, Colonel John T. Terry led the fund raising to establish a "free school for white children." The school was "free" only of ties to a religious institution for fees were charged according to grade level. Mayor Powell donated his salary, police court fines and other city fees to support the school.</p> <p>The present red brick Victorian Gothic style structure, designed by S. J. Hall of Cleveland, Ohio in 1888, is the third Powell School. Until 1918, the school accommodated grades one through twelve and for a time served as a training school for prospective teachers.</p> <p>(Erected 1991 by the Central City Neighborhood Association and the Birmingham Historical Society)</p>
Jefferson	Birmingham	1986	Smithfield	<p>This residential area was carved from the Joseph Riley Smith plantation, a 600 acre antebellum farm, one of the largest in 19th century Jefferson County. Smithfield lies to the east of Birmingham's city center on the flat land &amp; hills north of Village Creek &amp; has the city's earliest &amp; most substantial concentration of black, middle-class residences, small commercial enclaves &amp; churches. The neighborhood illustrates the lifestyles of a wide spectrum of black Birmingham citizens in the early 20th century, &amp; provides an exceptional view of the emergence of a black white-collar class in the city. Residential structures include a variety of industrial housing types, as well as examples of the fashionable styles built for community leaders Dr. A. M. Brown, Prof. A. H. Parker &amp; Rev. R. T. Brown, &amp; the fine work of black architect Wallace A. Rayfield &amp; black contractor T. C. Windham. First lots were sold in 1882 &amp; land formally subdivided in 1886 with streets &amp; avenues named for Smith family. Physician-planter-entrepreneur Smith deeded lots to family members who built homes on the ridge to the north, later known as College Hills.</p> <p>The Smithfield &amp; Joseph Riley Smith Historic Districts were entered into the National Register of Historic Places in October of 1985.</p> <p>(Erected May 18, 1986 by the Birmingham Historical Society &amp; the Smithfield Community)</p>

Jefferson	Greenwood Cemetery Airport Blvd Birmingham	1993	"1963 Church Bombing Victims"	This cemetery is the final resting place of three of the four young girls killed in the September 15, 1963 church bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church. Addie Mae Collins, Cynthia Wesley and Carol Robertson are buried here. The fourth victim, Denise McNair, is buried elsewhere. The tragic loss of these lives led to the end of the era of massive resistance to social change in Birmingham and the release of the city from the fear which long paralyzed progress in human relations. (Erected September 15, 1990)
Jefferson	Birmingham	1982	North Birmingham	On October 1, 1886, the North Birmingham Land Company was formed to develop a planned industrial and residential town on 900 acres of land, formerly part of the Alfred Nathaniel Hawkins plantation north of Village Creek. The plan included sites for houses, parks, businesses and manufacturing plants, and a streetcar line to downtown Birmingham. The community was incorporated in 1902 with a population 5,000, and annexed by legislative act, into the City of Birmingham, under protest, in 1910. By 1920, the commercial area extended up 27th Street along the streetcar line and rapidly became a trading center for northeast Jefferson County. Blending later development with a distinctive architectural heritage, North Birmingham remains today one of the best examples of an integrated residential, commercial and industrial community. (Erected by the Birmingham Historical Society, May 12, 1982)
Jefferson	Trussville	1995	Confederate Storehouse Burned by Federal Troops	On this site stood the stone warehouse of Captain Thomas Truss and Marcus Worthington. Stored here were meats, grains and clothing collected by the Confederate government as a war tax. Disabled C.S.A. veteran Felix M. Wood was receiver of the tax at Trussville. The building was burned by a detachment of Wilson's Raiders under the command of John T. Croxton, Brigadier General U.S. Volunteers. (Erected 1995 by the Trussville Historical Board)
Jefferson	Birmingham	1996	Rickwood Field	Built by local industrialist A. H. "Rick" Woodward, this park opened on August 18, 1910. It is the oldest surviving baseball park in America. Rickwood served as the home park for both the Birmingham Barons (until 1987) and the Birmingham Black Barons (until 1963). It was also a favorite site for barnstorming Major League teams. Many greats of the game thrilled crowds here, including Babe Ruth, Jackie Robinson, Ty Cobb, Burleigh Grimes, Ted Williams, Stan Musial, Walt Dropo, and Reggie Jackson. Black Barons' sensation Satchel Paige battled Josh Gibson, Cool Papa Bell, and other legends of the Negro Leagues. And a 16-year-old rookie from Birmingham named Willie Mays led the Black Barons to their 1948 Negro American League championship here. (National Register of Historic Places February 1, 1993) (Erected 1996 by the Friends of Rickwood Field, An Affiliate of the Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce)
Jefferson	Birmingham	1989	Wilson Chapel and Cemtery ("The Little Brown Church in the Wildwood")	Wilson Chapel was built in 1916 as a memorial to James & Frances Wilson by their daughters, Rosa Wilson Eubanks & Minerva Wilson Constantine. At the time of its construction the area was developing into a community of country homes known as Roebuck Springs. Styled after the architecture of English parish churches, the chapel marks & protects the site of one of the oldest cemeteries in Alabama. Frances Wilson's father, Audley Hamilton, was granted this land in 1818 and the cemetery was begun that same year with the oldest graves being those of slaves. Many Wilson family members have been buried here over the years. The cemetery was deeded to the Methodist Church in 1896 by James Wilson. The chapel was for many years called "The Little Brown Church in the Wildwood" & was used for weddings, community meetings & religious services of many denominations. Since 1955 the chapel has served an active Methodist congregation.

Jefferson	Birmingham	2008	Belview Heights Neighborhood	The Corey Land Company, a group of prominent local businessmen headed by Robert Jemison, Jr., developed Belview Heights as a neighborhood for the professional employees of U.S. Steel in the 1910s. Extending the grid system being used in Ensley over the topography of the 30 square block area, Jemison created a neighborhood of rolling streets and avenues, occasional steeply pitched lots, and captivating views. In 1915, the city of Birmingham set the architectural tone for Belview Heights when it erected a Tudor Revival-style fire station at the corner of Avenue Q and 44th Street, the eastern edge of the neighborhood. In the 1920s, the neighborhood saw the biggest boom in residential construction. Scores of Tudor Revival-style dwellings began overshadowing the Bungalow/Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and Spanish Revival homes built in the area. Even during the depths of the Great Depression, Belview Heights remained a popular residential neighborhood and home construction remained steady until the advent of World War II. The Belview Heights Historic District was entered in the National Register of Historic Places in June 2000.
Jefferson	Birmingham	1989	Old Blountsville Road	Old Blountsville Road was in use before Alabama became a state. By 1819 it traced an Indian trail through this elevated portion of Jones Valley, then known for its beautiful, abundant, clear springs. Both Roebuck & Wilson Springs remain nearby. By 1830 area residents called it the Blountsville Road. The road linked the thriving farming community of Blountsville to Elyton, then the Jefferson County seat & now a residential suburb of Birmingham. By 1850 the crossing of several transportation routes adjacent to area springs encouraged a farming settlement known as Roebuck. In 1910, streetcars linked the community along First Avenue North to Birmingham, 11 miles west. Building of the city's first professionally designed golf course prompted a development of country estates in the lower elevations bordering old Blountsville Road. The farmer's pike, still well travelled, became a major suburban neighborhood artery. (Erected 1991 by the Roebuck Springs Neighborhood Association, The Roebuck Springs Garden Club, and the City of Birmingham)
Jefferson	Irondale	1977	Irondale Furnace	One of the first furnaces in Alabama to supply pig iron to the Confederate Arsenal at Selma was located 1/4 mile southwest of here. Also, known as the Cahawba Iron Works and McElwain Furnace it was built by W. S. McElwain in 1863 with cash advances from the Confederate Government. Destroyed in 1865 by Wilson's Raiders it was rebuilt in 1866 and abandoned in 1873. (Erected by Birmingham Historical Society in cooperation with Cherokee Rose Garden Club, 1977)
Jefferson	Birmingham	1983	Five Points South	This neighborhood developed in the 1880s as one of Birmingham's first streetcar suburbs. It was the Town of Highland from 1887 to 1893, when it became part of the City of Birmingham. The heart of the neighborhood was Five Points Circle, a major streetcar intersection lined with houses & small stores. In the 1920s, the Circle was transformed into one of the state's most distinctive shopping areas, known for its outstanding collection of Spanish Revival & Art Deco buildings. Nearby houses, churches, temples, & apartment buildings also contribute to Five Points' architectural quality & serve as reminders of the prominent citizens who lived in the neighborhood during its first 50 years. On March 16, 1983 the Five Points South Historical District was entered in the National Register of Historic Places. (Erected by the Birmingham Historical Society in cooperation with the Five Points South Neighborhood Association May 14, 1983)

Jefferson	Birmingham	1992	East Lake Community	<p>The Creek Indian Cession of 1814 opened this section of Alabama to settlement. At the time of statehood in 1819 many pioneer families had located here in what later became known as Jones Valley. By 1820 the area was called Ruhama Valley as a result of the religious fervor of Hosea Holcomb who preached mercy or "Ruhamah." As early as 1839 a post office named Rockville was established for the local community. Major growth came in 1886 as a result of the promotion of the East Lake Land Company by Robert Jemison Sr. to provide housing sites for the miners drawn to the booming iron ore industry in Birmingham. Lots 50 feet wide and 180 feet long were laid out on 2,000 acres between what is now 69th Street to 85th Street and 5th Avenue North and 5th Avenue South. Development was dependent on the East Lake Railroad which began operating on October 8, 1887. On this site a car barn was built to house the equipment of the 21 steam locomotives operating between downtown Birmingham and the East Lake terminus at 83rd Street. The town of East Lake was incorporated December 13, 1900. As a result of the street car the business district developed rapidly. On January 1, 1910 East Lake was incorporated into the City of Birmingham but it has remained a distinctive community.</p> <p>(Erected 1992 by the City of Birmingham and the South East Lake Neighborhood Association)</p>
Jefferson	Birmingham	2006	Zion Memorial Gardens	<p>Mt. Zion Baptist Church began burying here in the mid-1800s. On June 2, 1970, New Grace Hill Cemetery, Inc., a subsidiary of the Booker T. Washington Company in Birmingham, purchased this cemetery and officially named it Zion Memorial Gardens. Dr. A. G. Gaston (1892-1996) organized the Booker T. Washington Burial Society in the 1920s, responding to the lack of burial insurance available to African Americans. Gaston believed, "a proper funeral is of immense importance...it's the very least you can do for a man." Gaston incorporated the Booker T. Washington Insurance Company in the 1930s, which eventually became the largest African-American owned insurance company in Alabama.</p> <p>Born in rural Marengo County, Alabama as the grandson of former slaves, Arthur George Gaston was a trailblazer in the struggle for economic, business, and community development for African Americans in the twentieth century. Some of his numerous ventures included a business school, a construction company, a bank, an investment company, and a funeral home. Dr. Gaston dedicated himself to improving the lives of young African Americans through his work with the Boy's Club, YMCA, and Boy Scouts. During the Civil Rights Movement, the A. G. Gaston Motel in downtown Birmingham became the headquarters for Dr. Martin Luther King, Fred Shuttlesworth, and other prominent Civil Rights leaders. At his death, Dr. Gaston had accumulated a fortune worth well over \$130 million. Dr. Gaston is interred in the mausoleum here. Zion Memorial Gardens consists of forty acres of land and contains approximately 300,000 gravesites. Three acres are reserved as the Mt. Zion Baptist Church Cemetery.</p> <p>Listed in the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register Marker erected in 2006 by the Booker T. Washington Insurance Company, Inc.</p>

Jefferson	Birmingham	1996	Fourth Avenue Historic District	<p>Prior to 1900 a "black business district" did not exist in Birmingham. In a pattern characteristic of Southern cities found during Reconstruction, black businesses developed alongside those of whites in many sections of the downtown area. After the turn of the century, Jim Crow laws authorizing the distinct separation of "the races" and subsequent restrictions placed on black firms forced the growing black business community into an area along Third, Fourth, and fifth Avenue North, from 15th to 18th Streets. Segregation and discrimination created a small world in which black enterprise was accepted and to which blacks had open access. This area served as the business, social, and cultural center for blacks with activities similar to those in the predominantly white districts. The businesses located in the area included barber and beauty shops, mortuaries, saloons, restaurants, theaters, photographic studios, cleaners, shoe shine parlors, and motels. These black businesses and their successors continued to do well throughout the 60s. (Continued other side)</p> <p>The black business district was not only "alive" during the daylight hours but "thrived" throughout the night. On Friday and Saturday nights, the streets were filled with crowds of people visiting the bars or just out for a stroll. Live entertainment made the district "the place to be." While most of the theaters provided "movies" the Frolic and Hury Henry had "live" stage shows during the 1930s. Not only did singers and dancers captivate the audiences, but live vaudeville shows came to the area. Bob Williams, owner of "Bob's Savoy," a famous night club and restaurant, entertained the elite of the black athletic and entertainment world. After the Civil Rights Struggle, many new doors were opened literally and figuratively to blacks. Many black businesses, especially hotels and cafes, suffered with the end of segregation. Once allowed into white establishments, sadly many blacks did not return to the black-owned businesses. The abandonment of black-owned businesses caused a major economic impact on the area, causing many to do their shopping in malls and other areas. (National Register of Historic Places February 11, 1982) (Erected by Urban Impact, Inc. and the City of Birmingham)</p>
Jefferson	Birmingham	1995	Civil Rights Freedom Riders	<p>On Mother's Day, May 14, 1961, a group of black and white CORE youth on a "Freedom Ride" from Washington, D.C. to New Orleans arrived by bus at the Birmingham Greyhound terminal. They were riding through the deep south to test a court case, "Boynton vs. Virginia," declaring segregation in bus terminals unconstitutional. Here they were met and attacked by a mob of Klansmen. The riders were assaulted while the police watched, yet the youth stood their ground. (Erected 1995 by Greyhound and Kenneth Mullinax, Jr.)</p>
Jefferson	Birmingham	1981	Forest Park	<p>A residential district extending from the crest of Red Mountain to the floor of Jones Valley with roads built along natural land contours. Birmingham real estate promoter and civic leader, Robert Jemison, Jr., began development of Mountain Terrace in 1906. New York landscape architect Samuel Parsons, Jr., conceived the park theme which the Jemison and Birmingham Realty companies extended in the 1910s and 1920s through developments originally known as Forest Park, Glenwood, Valley View, Altamont and Forest Hill; all of them together being known today as Forest Park. In 1980 Forest Park was entered in the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District. (Erected by the Birmingham Historical Society in cooperation with the Forest Park Community Association May 17, 1981)</p>

Jefferson	Mount Olive	2001	Graham Cemetery	The Graham Cemetery contains approximately 155 marked burials, with the earliest dating back to 1880. Buried in the cemetery are members of the Graham family, some of the first settlers of the area. Thomas Graham purchased 40 acres of land in the Mount Olive Vicinity in 1838. By the turn of the century, the family had become quite prosperous, owning as much as 400 acres in the area. Most of the graves are from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, with some graves for veterans of World Wars I and II. Early markers are primarily upright stones, arched or pedimented for minimal ornamentation. A few simple unmarked stones are also found. Period motifs include clasped hands and floral designs. Descendants continue to hold land in the area and have formed a non-profit corporation known as the Graham Cemetery Association for the purpose of maintaining the cemetery.
Jefferson	Birmingham	2004	The Coe House 1908	John Valentine Coe, president of Birmingham Lumber and Coal Company, commissioned this two-story Craftsman-Tudor Revival style house in 1908. Coe, who had previously been a lumber merchant in Selma, moved his family and business to Birmingham at the turn of the 20th century. As the business thrived, he built this house in the Rhodes Park area of the Highland Park neighborhood. At the time, Highland Park's gracious homes and trolley network made it one of Alabama's most exclusive residential areas. As a young child, the Coe's daughter, Frances, was stricken with polio and remained largely confined to the house for most of her life. In 1970, the Coe family sold the property and it housed the Morningside Commune until 1975. In 1977, the Alabama United Methodist Children's Home acquired the property and for more than two decades assisted over 3,600 children. The Coe House was purchased from the UMCH and restored as a private residence in 1999. The house was individually listed to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 1977. Also in 1977, the Highland Avenue-Rhodes Park Historic District was included in the National Register of Historic Places. The Coe House was added to the historic district when it expanded in 1982 to include the Rhodes Park area. The Highland Park neighborhood contains some of Birmingham's most notable residential architecture and is representative of some of the earliest urban residential planning efforts in the state.
Jefferson	Leeds	2001	Rowan House	Thomas Rowan, son of Irish immigrants who settled in St. Clair County, Alabama, purchased his first 130 acres at auction and built a house here by c.1854 that probably forms the core of the two northeast rooms. Heir John Thomas Rowan and his wife, Ada Scott Rowan, enlarged the house to its present turn-of-the-century farmhouse form about 1904. The Rowans were prominent farmers and landowners in the Cahaba Valley for three generations, at one time owning much of the land on this section of the Ashville-Montevallo Road. The last family member to live in the house died in 1979, after which the property declined. In 1998 builder Charles Kessler Jr. purchased the property to develop Woodruff Farms. The Leeds Historical Society convinced Kessler to donate the lot to the Society. Volunteer workers restored the badly deteriorated house. It was dedicated to the people of the community in April 2000.
Jefferson	Birmingham	1987	Site of the First Alabama-Auburn Football Game	The first Alabama-Auburn football game was played on this site, formerly known as the Base Ball Park, on Feb. 22, 1893. The Agricultural & Mechanical College's "Orange and Blue" met the University of Alabama's "Tuskaloosa" squad before a crowd of 5,000 cheering fans. A & M College, now Auburn University, triumphed by a score of 32-22, & still proudly displays the victory cup presented that day by a Birmingham belle. That contest, reported as "the greatest football game ever played in Birmingham," was the beginning of one of the nation's most renowned college football rivalries. (Erected 1987 by Central Bank of the South)

Jefferson	Birmingham	1984	Sloss Furnace	The crossing of railroads in 1872 adjacent to this site gave rise to the industrial city of Birmingham. In 1881 Alabama railroad magnate and entrepreneur James Withers Sloss, capitalizing on the unusual coincidence of coal, iron ore and limestone in the area, founded the Sloss Furnace Company as an iron manufacturer and built blast furnaces beside the railroad crossing. Production of pig iron at Sloss Furnaces began in 1882 and continued for almost 90 years. Early 20th century additions to the facility represent important technological developments in the iron-making process and serve as a monument to the thousands who have worked in Birmingham industry. Donated to the City of Birmingham in 1971 by the Jim Walter Corporation, the Sloss Furnaces were designated a National Historic Landmark in 1981. (Erected by the Birmingham Historical Society in cooperation with the Sloss Furnace Association May 1984)
Jefferson	Lipscomb	1984	Union Baptist Church & Cemetery	Union Baptist Church was organized in 1834 by 18 or 20 members from Canaan Church. The Lipscomb area was then known as East End. Members of the Rockett & Ware families donated the original two acres of this site & a log cabin, which served as the church until a wooden building was built in 1888. The present edifice was erected in 1922. Many of the charter members are buried in the adjacent cemetery. Alabama Register of Historic Places, April 11, 1984 (Erected 1984)
Jefferson	Birmingham	1985	Glen Iris Park	Founded in 1898 by Robert Jemison, this 30-acre historic district is a private residential park containing an almost intact collection of some of Birmingham's finest 20th century houses. It was the first professionally landscaped residential community in the city & the first where residents adhered to strictly self-imposed rules & covenants. National Register of Historic Places 8-30-1984 (Erected 1985)
Jefferson	Ensley	1980	Tuxedo Junction	"Tuxedo Junction" was the street car crossing on the Ensley-Fairfield line at this corner in the Tuxedo Park residential area. It also refers to the fraternal dance hall operated in the 1920s & 1930s on second floor of the adjacent building, & to the 1939 hit song "Tuxedo Junction", written by Birmingham musician-composer Erskine Hawkins, who grew up nearby & became a well known big band leader in New York City. "Co-ome on down, forget your care, Co-ome on down, you'll see me there! So long, town, I'm heading for Tuxedo Junction, now." (Erected by the Birmingham Historical Society, 7-26-1980)
Jefferson	Trussville	1981	Trussville Furnace	Operated on this site under the ownership of seven companies to produce foundry pig iron. Supplied pig iron during World War I. Closed for the last time in the spring of 1919. Dismantled in 1933, and the land sold in 1935 for a Federal Housing Project. (Erected by Delia Truss Robert Estate 1981)
Lamar	Sulligent	1976	The Ogden House	Built in 1888, this was the first house constructed within the city limits of Sulligent after incorporation. It was the family home of William W. and Tallulah Henson Ogden. One of the founders and chief promoters of Sulligent. Mr. Ogden was a merchant, banker, planter, Mayor of Sulligent 1919-1921 and member of the Alabama House of Representatives 1931-1934. Leila Ogden, daughter of the builder, presented this house to the Town of Sulligent in 1975.

Lauderdale	Florence vic.	2008	St. Florian Historic District	In 1872, Father A.J. Houser, Director of the Homestead Society of Cincinnati, Ohio founded St. Florian. He subdivided the land for German immigrants who became independent landowners, built homes and reared their families. Many of the descendants from that small group of immigrants still live in the community, some in the original homes. Other descendants are scattered throughout the United States. The St. Florian Historic District was included in the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in September 2007.
Lawrence	Courtland	1994	Reverse: Early Settlers	Major Lewis Dillahunty and his wife, Lucinda, reputedly settled at Courtland in 1816. Dillahunty, a surveyor, had fought with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. Soon afterward came wealthy planters, with their families and slaves, from Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia. They were joined by merchants, artisans, lawyers, doctors, preachers and innkeepers as Courtland became the trade center for the surrounding farms and plantations. A newspaper, The Courtland Herald, was established in the 1820s. For most of its history, Courtland's population has numbered between 400 and 700 people. (Erected 1994 by the Town of Courtland)
Lawrence	Courtland	2002	Harris-Simpson House	This circa 1820 house is thought to be one of the oldest houses in Courtland. Occupying a lot platted by the Courtland Land Company in 1818, the house faces north toward what was once the main Tuscumbia Road. Dr. Jack Shackelford (1790-1857), an early settler and legislator, is believed to have lived in this house in the mid 1800s. After a nearby Civil War skirmish, the house served as a military hospital. In 1895, Mrs. Susan Jackson Harris, granddaughter of James Jackson of the famous Forks of Cypress Plantation near Florence and wife of John Hunter Harris of Rosemont Plantation, acquired the house. Her daughter Caroline Harris Simpson lived here until 1972 and descendants owned the house until 1995. In 2001, the Alabama Preservation Alliance purchase and placed a protective easement on the property, which requires all future owners to preserve the house and grounds.  side two  This is a good example of the early American "I" house, so called for its tall, narrow side profile. The original part of the house is two-stories, with two large rooms and a central hall on both floors. The braced-frame construction, a framing system involving the use of corner posts and bracing, is covered with beaded siding. Delicate Federal-period mantelpieces, molded trim, chair rails, and a paneled staircase grace the interior. Traces of faux-bois, a decorative painting technique popular in the 19th century, also survive. An unusual feature is the shed-roofed "chimney pent" (or closet) abutting the west chimney. Side and rear additions were added in the early 1900s.
Lawrence	Courtland	1994	Obverse: Town of Courtland	Federal lands in this area were first sold in 1818 and quickly purchased by settlers and speculators. A group of investors calling themselves the "Courtland Land Company" and consisting of William H. Whitaker, James M. Camp, William F. Broadnax, John M. Tifford, Benjamin Thomas and Bernard McKiernan acquired the future town site and had it laid off in a gridiron street pattern containing 300 lots. These were immediately put up for sale. In hopes that Courtland would become the county seat, the present square was set aside for a courthouse. Alabama's territorial legislature incorporated Courtland on December 13, 1819.

Lawrence	Courtland	1994	A Cotton Kingdom	<p>A combination of rich soil, mild climate and ready access to market via river and later railroad made Courtland an early center of cotton production. From surrounding plantations with colorful names like Bonnie Doone, Oak Grove, Caledonia, Rocky Hill, Albemarle, Hard Bargain, Pond Spring, Dixie, Summerwood, Egypt, Flower Hill and Ingleside thousands of bales were annually shipped to Memphis and New Orleans during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Though production methods have changed, cotton is still an important part of the local economy. The value of cotton to the economy of Lawrence County exceeded \$81 million in 1992. Several cotton gins once operated in and around Courtland. The present Servico gin a mile north of town was formed in 1973 through the merger of two older gins once located near the town square -- Service Gin and Company Gin. One of the largest gins in the Southeast, Servico can process 35 bales of cotton per hour (one bale weighs 500 pounds). The gin serves farmers from three states. Cotton growers from throughout the world, including China, Russia, Australia, India and Africa have toured its modern facilities. (OVER)</p> <p>Erected 1994 by The Courtland Historical Foundation and Servico</p>
Lawrence	Courtland	1994	Obverse: One of the South's First Railroads	<p>Seeking a means to ship cotton and other goods around the treacherous Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee River, area planters and merchants met at Courtland in 1831 to consider a rail line. On January 13, 1832, the 50-mile long Tuscumbia, Courtland &amp; Decatur Railroad was chartered. Early trains were usually horse-drawn, although an English-made steam locomotive was acquired in 1834. Absorbed by the Memphis &amp; Charleston line after 1850, the railway was largely destroyed during the Civil War. The rebuilt railroad became part of the Southern system in 1898.</p>
Lawrence	Courtland	1994	Reverse: Early Roads	<p>Tennessee Street along the north side of the square was originally part of Gaines' Trace, a horse path laid out in 1807 under the direction of Capt. Edmund Pendleton Gaines of the U.S. Army. From Melton's Bluff on the Tennessee River, the trace ran westward to Cotton Gin Port on the Tombigbee, in present-day Mississippi. Another important early thoroughfare was the Byler Road (1819), which ran southward through Courtland and linked the Tennessee Valley to Tuscaloosa and lower Alabama.</p> <p>Erected 1994 by The Courtland Historical Foundation and the Town of Courtland</p>
Lawrence	Courtland	1994	Courtland's Early Architecture	<p>Structures within the Courtland historic district represent over 150 years of changing tastes in building design. Although only a few of Courtland's earliest buildings survive, the Federal-style architecture of the oldest houses suggests the community's strong original links with Virginia and other states of the upper South. Typical early residences of frame and brick feature a gable roof with tall chimneys at each end. Sometimes weatherboarding conceals log walls underneath. Many buildings dating from the 1850s through the 1930s reflect Italianate, Victorian and neoclassical architectural influences. There are also early 20th-century "bungalows," some built of native sandstone. Courtland still counts about twenty buildings pre-dating the Civil War (1861).</p> <p>During the early 1800s, an assortment of wooden, brick and log business structures surrounded the town square. Most of the old buildings on the square today (north and east sides) date from the late 1800s and early 1900s. The fronts of some of them feature characteristic Victorian detailing. At the northeast corner of the square are four 19th-century stone mounting blocks placed for the convenience of horseback riders. The tall red cedars seen throughout Courtland and along the streets radiating from the square have been a feature of the landscape since early days.</p> <p>Erected 1994 by The Courtland Historical Foundation and the Town of Courtland</p>

Lawrence	Courtland	1994	Courtland Presbyterian Church	<p>One of Alabama's earliest Presbyterian congregations, this church was founded in September 1821 by the Reverend John Allen as "The Church of Nazareth." In 1833 it was renamed the Courtland Presbyterian Church. The first meeting house, just west of today's church on the site of the existing manse, burned in the 1850s. Construction of the present edifice began about 1859 but was not completed until 1868 because of the Civil War. The bricks were made at the nearby Daniel Gilchrist plantation. The church was extensively refurbished following a serious fire in 1957. (over)</p> <p>Erected 1994 by the Courtland Presbyterian Church Memorial Fund</p>
Lawrence	Courtland	1994	Courtland Cemetery	<p>One of Alabama's oldest and most picturesque town cemeteries, this site was set aside as a burying ground by the Courtland Land Company in its original survey made prior to the incorporation of the town in 1819. Many of the area's earliest settlers and prominent leaders are buried here, including three Revolutionary War veterans. There are a number of unmarked graves of Confederate soldiers. Three Union soldiers were interred here following an 1863 skirmish at the nearby railroad trestle. Their graves were later enclosed behind a rock wall erected by the townspeople. (over)</p> <p>Older gravemarkers found in this cemetery represent a variety of styles and types common in the 1800s and early 1900s. They include simple upright stone slabs as well as "table" and "box" tombs, tall granite obelisks and Victorian-era statuary. Some family plots are enclosed with ornamental cast-iron fences. Older graves lie mostly in the southern part of the cemetery. After the Civil War, an African-American burial ground was established just east of the main cemetery. Oldest marked graves in this section date from the early 1900s. Erected 1994 by the Courtland Historical Foundation</p>
Lawrence	Courtland	1994	The African-American Experience	<p>African-Americans played a very significant role in the early history of Courtland. Most came as slaves from the older southern states to help clear the land, to plant crops of cotton and corn, and to serve as household domestics. President Thomas Jefferson's great-grandson, William S. Bankhead, brought his personal servant and valet, Jupiter, from Monticello when he settled near Courtland in the 1840s. Skilled slave craftsmen also assisted in constructing many Courtland buildings before the Civil War. After emancipation, most African-Americans earned their livelihood as tenants and small farmers.</p> <p>Before being officially denied political participation by the state constitution of 1901, Courtland's African-American community produced the most successful local Republican party organization in North Alabama, on occasion uniting with area whites to create a biracial government. H.H. Stewart, a graduate of Williams College (Mass.), was an outstanding educational and political leader of the Courtland black community during this period. In the early 20th century, many Courtland area African-Americans migrated to the North and Upper Midwest to seek greater economic and social opportunity.</p> <p>(Erected by The Courtland Historical Foundation and the Town of Courtland, 1994)</p>
Lawrence	Courtland	1993	McMahon House	<p>Built about 1830 for merchant Joseph Trotter, this house was purchased in 1838 by John J. McMahon, a Virginia-born cotton factor who divided his time between Courtland and New Orleans. The house remained the home of McMahon's descendants for nearly 150 years. John McMahon's wife, Harriet, was the daughter of Dr. Jack Shackelford, who in 1836 organized a military company, the Courtland "Red Rovers," to fight for Texas independence. Donated by the family to the Alabama Historical Commission in 1987, the house was privately restored under protective covenant. The McMahon house is a notable example of the Federal-period architecture brought to this area by early settlers from the Atlantic seaboard.</p> <p>(Erected by the Alabama Historical Commission)</p>

Lee	Auburn	1988	The Old Rotation	Established in 1896 by Professor J. F. Duggar, the Old Rotation at Auburn University is: (1) the oldest, continuous cotton experiment in the U.S.; and (2) the 3rd oldest continuous field crop experiment in the U.S.; and (3) the 1st experiment to demonstrate the benefits of rotating cotton with other crops to improve yields & utilize nitrogen-restoring legumes in a cotton-production system. It continues to document the long-term effect of these rotations in the same soil. The Old Rotation consists of 13 plots on 1 acre of land. Each plot is a different crop rotation of cotton with corn, summer legumes, winter legumes, and fertilizer nitrogen. National Register of Historic Places, January 14, 1988.
Lee	Opelika	1979	Thompson Chapel A.M.E. Church	Organized c. 1872 by Rev. John Ford, Tom Isaiah, Julius Crockrum, Daniel Billingslea, Fannie Bryant, Charity Harris, Sarah Chambers & others, & named for presiding Bishop J. P. Thompson. This congregation first met in a house near the oil mill & later at a grape arbor on Torbert Street. Sanctuary erected 1878, remodeled 1911 & annex built 1962. (Erected 1979 by the congregation Pastor & Presiding Elder: A. L. Wilson, D. D. Bishop: Arthur Marshall, Jr.)
Limestone			The Cumberland Presbyterian Church	This faith was organized in Dickson County, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1810, as an outgrowth of the Great Religious Revival of 1800. Its founders were ministers of the Presbyterian Church who rejected the doctrine of election & reprobation. They formulated & published a "Brief Statement" setting forth the points wherein Cumberland Presbyterians dissented from the Westminster Confession of Faith. Robert Donnell, one of the founding fathers of the church, was preaching in this area as early as 1810. About 1834 he moved from Tenn. to Mooresville & was largely responsible for the early growth of the faith locally. Mary Ann Walton, a local benefactor, died in 1899 willing much of her estate in trust to the Presbytery. Her will was contested & upheld three times by the Ala. Supreme Court in Woodroof vs. Hundley.
Limestone	Mooresville	1972	Mooresville Brick Church	Completed by 1839 this Greek Revival structure was probably under construction for several years. On Nov. 18, 1838 Alabama's 2nd governor, Thomas Bibb, & his wife Pamela deeded this property to Wm. K. Adams, Monroe F. Moses & James Allison, trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian church. This denomination retained title, but over the years permitted the Baptist & Methodist to meet here. Outstanding religious leaders who preached here were Cumberland Presbyterians "Father" Robert Donell, the early leader, and Constantine Blackmon Sanders, the "X+Y=Z Preacher", as well as Methodist Clare Purcell, later Bishop of the North Ala., West Fla. and Central Conferences. National Register of Historic Places Mooresville Historic District 4/13/72
Lowndes		1978	Bartram Trail-Lowndes County	William Bartram, America's first native born artist-naturalist, passed through Lowndes County during the Revolutionary era, making the first scientific notations of its flora, fauna and inhabitants. As the appointed botanist of Britain's King George III, he traveled 2,400 miles in three journeys into the southern colonies in 1775-1776, collecting rare plants and specimens and making detailed drawings of plants and animals. (Erected by Lowndes County Commission and Alabama Bicentennial Commission)

Macon	Tuskegee	2007	The Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital	<p>The Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital (VA), established in 1923, is significant as the first VA hospital in the nation to be administered by an all African American medical staff.</p> <p>After WWI, African American veterans found it difficult to secure proper treatment in segregated hospitals, especially in the South. Despite violent threats, the second Tuskegee University president, Robert R. Moton; John Andrew Hospital director, John Kenney; African American media; and others convinced the Veterans Bureau to approve an African American staffed hospital. President Calvin Coolidge ordered it.</p> <p>The Tuskegee VA Hospital held rank with the four leading Veterans Bureau hospitals. By 1930, there were 52 permanent buildings and 97 professional staff providing treatment in all branches of medicine/surgery and ancillary services such as clinical laboratories, roentgenology, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, dietetics and a medical library.</p> <p>The Tuskegee VA continued to be staffed by African Americans until full integration at veteran hospitals. It was listed in the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage on April 14, 1992.</p>
Macon	Tuskegee	2001	Butler Chapel AME Zion Church	<p>Before the mid-1960s, Tuskegee's black population faced many challenges when attempting to register to vote. Furthermore, the State of Alabama redrew the town's political boundaries in an effort to prevent registered blacks from voting in local elections. In response to this discrimination, several thousand people gathered at Butler Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church on June 25, 1957 for the first meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association's "Crusade for Citizenship." Rev. Kenneth L. Buford, minister of Butler Chapel, along with several other speakers, urged their listeners to boycott white businesses. Local citizens challenged the boundary changes in court and won. National court cases and legislation eventually secured blacks the right to register to vote. By February 1964, Macon county had a predominately black electorate and several black citizens had been elected to offices, including Rev. Kenneth L. Buford, who served on the Tuskegee City Council.</p>
Macon	Franklin	2009	Harris Barrett School	<p>The SIC built this two-room school in 1904 and named it for Harris Barrett, graduate and cashier of Hampton Institute and SIC bookkeeper. Local farmers took up Booker T. Washington's call for education and committed proceeds from one acre of their farms to extend the school year. At its height, the "Brick School" enrolled 200 students for a three-term year, summer, fall and winter – spring. The first faculty was Lottie Greene, wife of the farm manager at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and Marie Chambliss, sister of the SIC farm manager. They also used the schoolhouse for Mothers' Meetings, Tuskegee Institute-sponsored farmers' conferences, agricultural courses, Farmers Institutes and demonstrations by the Jesup Agricultural Wagon, a George Washington Carver designed "Movable School." The Harris Barrett School continued to operate until 1958. It was listed in the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 2006.</p> <p>The Southern Improvement Company (SIC)</p> <p>In 1900, northern philanthropists, Hampton Institute trustee Robert Ogden and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute trustee William Baldwin, Jr., formed the Southern Improvement Company. The SIC purchased approximately 4,500 acres in Macon County to provide black tenants the opportunity to buy up to 80 acres of land and become independent farmers. At its height, the SIC helped over 65 families buy land. Alexander Purves, treasurer at Hampton Institute managed the finances and Tuskegee graduate William Chambliss managed the farms. The SIC supplied the farmers with a saw mill, grist mill, cotton gin, blacksmith shop and brick-making facilities for house foundations and chimneys. The "Southern Improvement Community" was also called "Purves", "Harris Barrett" and "The Forties". It later became known as "Big Hungry," reflecting its economic decline due to depressed cotton prices, the boll weevil and poor soil. The SIC sold its remaining assets to Chambliss in 1919.</p>

Macon		1978	Bartram Trail - Macon County	William Bartram, America's first native born artist-naturalist, passed through Macon County during the Revolutionary era, making the first scientific notations of its flora, fauna and inhabitants. As the appointed botanist of Britain's King George III, he traveled 2,400 miles in three journeys into the southern colonies in 1775-1776, collecting rare plants and specimens and making detailed drawings of plants and animals. (Erected by Macon County Commission and Alabama Bicentennial Commission)
Madison	Huntsville	1989	Harrison Brothers Hardware	Harrison Brothers, the oldest operating hardware store in Alabama, was founded in 1879 when James B. Daniel & T. Harrison opened a tobacco shop on Jefferson Street. In 1897 they purchased this building on South Side Square & expanded into the adjoining building in 1902. Both buildings were remodeled following a 1901 fire, but alterations since then have been minimal. The brothers' stock evolved from tobacco through crockery, furniture, jewelry, appliances & finally into hardware. Two generations of Harrisons ran the business before it was bought in 1984 as a preservation project by the nonprofit Historic Huntsville Foundation which operates it today. The buildings were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. (Erected 1989 by the Historic Huntsville Foundation)
Madison	New Market	1991	Madison County Poorhouse	For 53 years Madison county operated an establishment one-half mile to the south where the indigent, lame, and unfortunate were housed in a series of log buildings. Each year a superintendent and a physician were appointed to care for their needs. For many paupers this became their final resting place. Today, the only visible remains at the facility are the depressions which indicate hundreds of unmarked graves in the pasture and wooded areas. The cemetery and 123 acres of the original farm were added to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage on November 2, 1990. (Erected 1991 by the Madison County Commission)
Madison		1994	St. Joseph's Mission School	The first integrated elementary education classes in the state of Alabama took place quietly and peacefully here September 3, 1963. St. Joseph's Mission, church and school, was founded by the Society of the Divine Savior (Salvatorians) to serve the African American community of Madison County. In early fall of 1963, twelve white students submitted applications and were accepted for admission. The event is noted not only for the initial integration of elementary schools in Alabama but also for its "reverse" integration nature. In 1979, St. Joseph's School merged with St. Mary's School and the combined school, named Holy Family School, continues to operate on this site. "Religion along with education... that's the reason it works." Rev. Mark Sterbenz, S.D.S. (Pastor, St. Joseph's Mission, 1961-1967) Erected 1994 by St. Joseph Catholic Community
Madison	Huntsville	2005	Lowry House	John Lowry moved his family from Virginia and purchased land on Meridianville Pike in 1809. He was the contractor for Madison County's first courthouse in 1811. His grandson, John Tate Lowry, a leading merchant with Lowry, Hamilton and Company, constructed the house between 1860-1870 utilizing wood from the original cabin. John Tate's son, Samuel, received his degree from Bellevue Medical College, New York, in 1873. Dr. Samuel Lowry, who returned to Huntsville and set up practice with Dr. Hawkins Westmoreland, was the fourth generation and last member of the family to occupy the house. In 1998, Harvie P. Jones, FAIA, prominent preservation architect, assisted the owners in the property's restoration.  The house, important for its nineteenth century blend of architectural styles, was added to the National Register of Historic Places on October 29, 2001.

Madison	Madison vic.	2005	Lee Mansion	<p>This Federal-style farmhouse was originally part of a complex constructed in 1818 on property that is now owned by Redstone Arsenal. In 1818, James Cooper, a cotton farmer constructed a house for his bride, Charity. After Mr. Cooper's death, Charity married Colonel Houston Lee and the Lee Mansion, as it was known, the nucleus of a large cotton and indigo plantation, was expanded. Between 1835 and 1940, it had several owners including the Harris family whom the United States Army acquired the estate from in 1941 to expand the Arsenal. The house was used as the residence of the Commanding General and later as housing for visiting dignitaries. In 1973, when the Army decided that it was too costly to maintain as part of Redstone Arsenal, the house was purchased by the Darwins and moved to its present location.</p> <p>The house is a good example of early nineteenth century Federal Style architecture. The centerpiece of the house is the winding staircase, one of only a few remaining in the county from this period. The house was listed to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in March 2005.</p>
Marengo	Demopolis	1978	The Rooster Bridge	<p>In 1919 a rooster sale organized by Frank Derby raised money to begin construction of a bridge over the Tombigbee River at Moscow Ferry. This was the last link in the completion of the Dixie Overland Highway between Savannah &amp; San Diego.</p> <p>The idea was "To Bridge the Bigbee with Cock": roosters would be solicited from world famous persons &amp; an auction &amp; barbeque held in the City of Demopolis for the benefit of the bridge.</p> <p>Congressman "Buck" Oliver, Admiral William S. Benson &amp; Secretary of Navy, Josephus Daniels helped sell President Wilson on the idea. He &amp; the others of the Big Four, Lloyd George Cemencau &amp; Orlando who were meeting at the Versailles Conference, shipped roosters on the U.S.S. Northern Pacific. Governor Kilby sent 27 prominent Alabamians to the White House to receive the roosters from President Wilson (continued on back) (continued)</p> <p>By August 14, 1919, 600 roosters &amp; one hen (from Helen Keller) had arrived in Demopolis. President Wilson's rooster auctioned for \$44,000. Over \$200,000 was pledged but most was not collected. The names of 88 donors appear on markers at the original site one mile down stream. With the addition of State &amp; Federal funds the bridge was constructed &amp; opened in 1925 as The Memorial Bridge. Always known locally as The Rooster Bridge, the name was officially changed in 1959 when a bill sponsored by Sen. E.O. Eddins passed the State Legislature. In July, 1971 a bill sponsored by State Representatives I. D. Pruitt &amp; R. S. Manley was approved, which decreed that all future bridges over the Tombigbee at Moscow would be named The Rooster Bridge &amp; bear plaques relating the unique history of the first bridge.</p> <p>(Erected by the Alabama Highway Department)</p>
Marengo	Demopolis	1979	St. Leo's Catholic Church	<p>Catholicism was first introduced to this region in 1540 by the priests who accompanied Hernando DeSoto</p> <p>Napoleonic exiles of the Vine &amp; Olive Colony held religious services &amp; attempted to establish a Catholic mission in Demopolis in 1817. Services were held in homes &amp; in a small frame structure before the present building was constructed in 1905. This church remained a mission until St. Leo's Parish was permanently established in 1936.</p>

Marshall	Albertville	2004	Seventh District Agricultural School 1912	<p>The Alabama Legislature passed an act in February of 1893 calling for the construction of agricultural schools to be built in each of Alabama=s congressional districts. The city of Albertville was chosen as the site for the seventh congressional district school and a large wooden building was constructed in 1894. On January 12, 1912, that building was destroyed by fire. Later that year, on the same site, a new three-story brick Classical Revival style building with a T-shaped floor plan was constructed. In 1936 the school became the center of the new Albertville High School complex controlled by the Albertville Board of Education. The old school was designated the Hobdy building in honor of the early school president, J.B. Hobdy. This school has continued to provide secondary education for more than 90 years. The building was listed to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 1995.</p> <p>Erected by the Student Government Association of 2002-2003</p>
Marshall	Grant	2004	Kate Duncan Smith-Daughters of the American Revolution School	<p>In 1924, the Alabama Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) established Kate Duncan Smith School to provide a patriotic education dedicated to academic achievement and service to "God, Home, and Country" for the people of Gunter Mountain. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR) designated the school as a nationally recognized DAR school in 1928. Now a collaborative effort between the DAR, the Marshall County Board of Education, and the local citizens, it has remained a public school open to all of the children of the Gunter Mountain region.</p> <p>The present campus, consisting of approximately 240 acres, includes the remaining largely intact "old campus" that encompassed 100 acres as well as twelve buildings constructed between 1924 and 1957 and a 1937 water tower now used as a bell tower. Influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement, school officials constructed the buildings, sidewalks, bleachers, and entrance columns from native materials including fieldstone, cut sandstone, and pine logs. Kate Duncan Smith-Daughters of the American Revolution School is one of only two schools in the United States supported by the NSDAR. 15 of the original 100 acres were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.</p>
Marshall	Guntersville vic.	2005	Claysville Junior High School	
Mobile	Mobile	1987	The Salvation Army in Mobile	<p>At the corner of Conception &amp; St. Francis Streets, Captain Edward Justus Parker, Staff-Captain Charles Miles &amp; a Salvation Army lieutenant conducted an open air meeting on the night of their arrival in march 1887. In contrast to earlier Salvation Army openings in other cities, the Mobile audience was polite. Men removed their hats as prayer was offered &amp; those in attendance respectfully participated in the singing and dropped coins into the collection plate.</p> <p>Mobile became an official Salvation Army Corps on October 13, 1899, with Captain &amp; mrs. James T. Cumbie in command. The Army's first Corps Community Center in Mobile was located at 213 Conti Street where it remained from the late 1930s until the late 1960s.</p> <p>The Salvation Army's fight against human suffering--started in 1865 in London by General William Booth--is still helping people to help themselves, though its methods have changed with the times.</p> <p>Dedicated June 14, 1987 by Commissioner James Osborne, Commander of the Army's Southern Territory. (Erected 1987 by the Salvation Army)</p>

Mobile	Mobile	1978	Springhill Avenue Temple SHA'ARAI SHOMAYIM UMASKIL EL DOL (The Gates of Heaven and the Society of the Friends of the Needy) Congregation	Organized in Mobile on January 29, 1844, this Reform Jewish Congregation is the oldest in Alabama and one of the oldest in the United States. Members met in homes until December 27, 1846, when the St. Emanuel Street Temple was dedicated. The Congregation soon out grew this structure and built a new Temple on Jackson Street which was consecrated March 10, 1853. They worshiped there until 1907, when a new edifice was erected at the corner of Government and Warren Streets. Continued growth led to the construction of the present building which was dedicated September 5, 1955. Incorporated into the design of this structure are architectural and decorative elements preserved from the Congregation's earlier houses of worship.
Monroe	Monroeville	1984	Puryearville	The Puryearville Methodist Church began as a society near Burnt Corn in 1820 & was located here c.1830 to c.1943. Richard C. Puryear deeded 2 acres of land on March 25, 1843 to Isaac Betts, George Watson, William Black, Joel B. Walden & Thomas Pritchett as trustees of the Puryearville Methodist Church & witnessed by R. H. Puryear & Richard Moseley; Hickman Fowler, J. P. The Washington-Monroe Academy & the Masonic Order met here. Early settlers of Monroe and Conecuh Counties who settled along the old Federal Road are buried here in Puryearville cemetery. (Erected by Mary E. & Imogene Brantley 1984)
Montgomery	Hope Hull vic.	2006	Tankersley Rosenwald School Erected in 1923	This building was one of fourteen schools constructed in Montgomery County with funding assistance from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Between 1912-32, Julius Rosenwald, a Jewish philanthropist and CEO of Sears, Roebuck and Company teamed up with Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute to provide matching grants for the construction of school buildings for African Americans in mostly rural areas of the South. This collaborative effort produced more than 5,000 of these buildings in 15 southern states, 389 of which were constructed in Alabama.  This building was placed on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 2001.  First Trustees  Frank Supples Luke Anderson John Sankey Edd Dean Simon Johnson Arthur Brown John Oscar Poole  First Principal  Jacob W. Williams

Montgomery	Montgomery	2004	Alabama Governor's Mansion Built 1907	<p>For almost the first century of statehood, Alabama's governors lived in private homes or hotels while in office. In 1911 the state acquired the Moses Sable home on South Perry Street for the governor's residence. Lined with fine houses, Perry was regarded as the Fifth Avenue of the Capital City.</p> <p>In 1950, Gov. Jim Folsom favored buying a Neo-Classical Revival mansion six blocks south. This residence, designed by architect Weatherly Carter in 1907 for Adjutant General Robert Fulwood Ligon, was regarded as Aone of Montgomery's finest homes. A state commission purchased the 17-room residence from the Ligon heirs for \$100,000.</p> <p>Alabama Governor's Mansion Built 1907</p> <p>Gordon Persons moved into the house at 1142 South Perry on Jan. 15, 1951. John Patterson installed the gates and fences in 1960. George and Lurleen Wallace restored the mansion and made other improvements in the 1970s. Both elected governor, they lived here 14 years.</p> <p>The families of Jim Folsom, Albert Brewer, Guy Hunt, Jim Folsom Jr., Fob James, Don Siegelman and Bob Riley also lived here during the first 50-plus years the Ligon Mansion served as the executive residence. Many first ladies have made preservation and renewal of the mansion a high priority, including Patsy Riley, who with the Friends of the Mansion, was instrumental in adding the property at 1110 South Perry to the mansion complex. The Governor's Mansion is recognized as one of the finer examples of Neo-Greco-Roman Classic Revival architecture in Alabama. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.</p>
Montgomery	Montgomery	2005	Harris House	<p>This house, originally constructed at the turn of the century, was the home of Dr. Richard H. Harris, Jr. (1918 – 1976), the grandson of John W. Jones, an Alabama state senator during Reconstruction. Harris was a captain with the famed 99th Squadron Tuskegee Airmen during World War II. A registered pharmacist, he operated Dean Drug Store, Montgomery's oldest black drug store, established by his father in 1907. The store was located at 147 Monroe Street in the historically black business district listed to the National Register of Historic Places before being demolished in the 1980s. During the 1955-56 Montgomery Bus Boycott, Dean Drug Store served as a command center where Dr. Harris played critical roles in communication and transportation. Wearing a headset, he simultaneously dispatched vehicles while filing prescriptions. Dean Drug Store served as a secure meeting place during that turbulent time.</p> <p>HARRIS HOUSE</p> <p>Between May 20-24, 1961, Dr. Harris opened this home to a group of 33 students from Nashville, Tennessee, who were challenging interstate bus segregation. Known as the Freedom Riders, the group was attacked at the historic Montgomery Greyhound Bus Station upon arrival and harassed by rioters. In the days following the attack, martial law was declared and Harris' home served as a haven for the Freedom Riders. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, James Farmer, John Lewis, Diane Nash, and others met at the Harris House to develop plans and strategy for continuing the rides. On March 24, after solemn prayer, the Freedom Riders were escorted by the National Guard to the Greyhound Bus Station and continued on with their mission to Jackson, Mississippi.</p> <p>In March 1965, Dr. Harris assisted local black doctors on the grounds of St. Jude's Hospital with medical care of the participants of the historic Selma-to-Montgomery Voting Rights March.</p> <p>In 1992, the house was listed to the Alabama Register of Historic Places as a contributing property of the Centennial Hill Historic District.</p>

Montgomery	Montgomery	2007	The Jackson-Community House	<p>In 1853, Jefferson Franklin Jackson, a native Alabamian and U.S. Attorney for the Alabama Middle District, built this two-story clapboard home originally with a dogtrot pattern. A Whig Party member, by 1862, Jackson was a wealthy land and slave owner who lived here with his wife and four children. By 1900, Jackson's descendants had added a rear wing to the house and enclosed the back porch.</p> <p>In 1943, the Montgomery City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, led by Mrs. Zenobia Johnson, purchased the Jackson homestead. Now known as the Community House, the facility served diverse needs of Montgomery's segregated black population by providing kindergarten, tutors, counseling, voter registration, civic programs, social activities, and a library. As headquarters of the Montgomery City Federation of Women's Clubs, the property has been a center of support for many women's groups including its state organization, Girl Scouts, debutantes, needy mothers, and the Women's Political Council, the group that launched the 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott.</p> <p>The Montgomery City Federation of Women's Clubs</p> <p>The Montgomery City Federation of Women's Clubs, established in 1939 to strengthen "Colored Women's Clubs" and youth affiliates, expanded opportunities for blacks in Montgomery, particularly when virulent racial segregation suppressed them. In 1943, the federation established headquarters here at 409 South Union Street, which it named the Community House. Prior to the founding of the MCFWC, two pre-existing clubs, the Ten Times One is Ten (1888) and the Anna M. Duncan (1897) advanced state clubwomen's development of the Mt. Meigs facility for delinquent boys (1908) and another for girls (1919), which the State of Alabama operates today. Later, in 1939 the MCFWC, which included the Phyllis Wheatley Art and Literary Club (1928), joined forces with the sponsor of these projects, the Alabama Association of Colored Women's Club, and its regional and national tiers. In that same year, the Agnes J. Lewis, Dora Beverly, and Les Camarades were launched. Subsequently, the Sojourner Truth (1946) and the Excelisor (1947) became federated clubs. With a motto "Lifting as We Climb", the MCFWC and its affiliates remain in existence to further their historic tradition of community service.</p>
Montgomery	Montgomery	1995	Civil Rights Freedom Riders	<p>On May 20, 1961, a group of black and white SNCC members led by John Lewis left Birmingham for Montgomery on a Greyhound bus. They were determined to continue the "Freedom Ride" from Washington, D.C. to New Orleans that had met with violence in Birmingham. Their purpose was to test a court case, "Boynton vs. Virginia," declaring segregation in bus terminals unconstitutional. Upon arriving in Montgomery, their police escort disappeared, and an angry mob of over 200 Klan supporters attacked and injured them at the Greyhound terminal. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was so enraged that he sent in 450 U.S. Marshals and thus became active in the movement. (Erected 1995 by Greyhound and Kenneth Mullinax, Jr.)</p>

Montgomery	Montgomery	2005	Marshall J. Moore House (Alpha House)	<p>In 1900, Marshall Moore and his wife, Agnes V. McClain commissioned Joseph O. Nesbitt, Sr., an African American contractor/builder, to construct this Victorian period cottage. The Moores, among the first graduates and early faculty members of Lincoln Normal School in Marion (Perry County), moved to Montgomery in 1887 when the school was relocated here. It was re-named the State Normal School for Colored Students (now Alabama State University).</p> <p>From 1936 until 1993, the house remained in the family as the home of the Moore's youngest daughter Albertine and husband Elisha Campbell. In 1993, shortly after Mr. Campbell's death, his fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha-Alpha Upsilon Lambda Chapter, purchased the house. In 2001, the fraternity restored the house retaining Victorian architectural details such as ornamental mantels and diamond shaped windows.</p> <p>This historic landmark, currently being used as a social and civic gathering place for the fraternity and the community, was added to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 1999.</p>
Montgomery	Montgomery	2004	Aurelia Eliscera Shines Browder, Civil Rights Pioneer	<p>Aurelia Eliscera Shines Browder was born January 29, 1919, in Montgomery, Alabama. She graduated with honors in 1956 from Alabama State Teachers College (now Alabama State University).</p> <p>In April 1955, Browder 's refusal to give up her seat on a Montgomery bus to a white passenger led to her arrest. During the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which began in December 1955, she was a volunteer driver for those who declined to ride the buses. On February 1, 1956, serving as lead plaintiff, Browder in conjunction with Claudette Colvin, Mary Louise Smith, and Susie McDonald, also arrested for the same offense, filed suit in U. S. Federal District Court challenging the constitutionality of Montgomery's bus segregation statutes.</p> <p>A three-judge panel ruled in a 2-1 decision on June 5, 1956, that the bus segregation statues were unconstitutional and in violation of the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause. In an appeal on November 13, 1956, the U. S. Supreme Court unanimously affirmed the Federal Court's ruling in the case of Browder vs. Gayle. As a direct result of the case, Montgomery city buses were desegregated on December 22, 1956.</p> <p>Continuing her involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, Browder worked with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Locally she worked with the Women's Political Council, the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), and tutored blacks for voter registration exams.</p> <p>Browder's primary residence during the bus desegregation case and until her death in 1971 was this one-story brick house at 1012 Highland Avenue in Centennial Hill, once Montgomery's most prestigious black community. Portions of Centennial Hill are listed on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage.</p>

Montgomery	Montgomery	2004	Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church	<p>Located in the heart of one of Montgomery's historic African American neighborhoods, Mount Zion A.M.E. Zion Church was constructed in 1899 and heavily remodeled in 1921. It served as a significant center for religious, political, and social life for blacks in Montgomery throughout most of the twentieth-century.</p> <p>The seeds of protest were growing in Montgomery long before the arrest of Rosa Parks on December 1, 1955, and the bus boycott. Rev. Solomon Seay, pastor of Mt. Zion from 1948-52, led the black community in early protests as president of the Negro Civic and Improvement League.</p> <p>On December 5, 1955, the first full day of the bus boycott, Mount Zion Pastor, Rev. L. Roy Bennett, who was also president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, hosted a meeting of local community leaders. These individuals met in the Mount Zion Church tower, founded and organized the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA). The MIA's first task was coordinating an extensive bus boycott. At this meeting, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was elected president and Rev. Bennett was elected vice-president. Rev. Bennett also served on the transportation committee arranging rides for people during the boycott. The MIA's formation was crucial to the organization and implementation of civil rights protests in Montgomery. Over the next year, the MIA organized carpools and held weekly mass meetings to keep the black community mobilized. Leaders negotiated with Montgomery city officials and launched legal challenges to the city's bus segregation ordinance. The MIA also financially supported the boycott, raising money at meetings and soliciting support from northern and southern civil rights organizations.</p> <p>Two later pastors of Mt. Zion, Rev. Simmie Walter Shultz and Rev. James T. Hemphill, also served as president of the Black Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. In 1971, Mt. Zion's Rev. Percy L. Smith, Jr. became the first black man to run for mayor of Montgomery.</p> <p>Additionally, the church scenes in the movie, "The Long Walk Home" were filmed in this building. In 1965, participants in the Selma to Montgomery Voter's Rights March received refreshments and used the restrooms at Mount Zion.</p> <p>In 1990, the congregation moved to a new sanctuary on West Jeff Davis Avenue.</p> <p>The original Mount Zion AME Zion Church building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.</p>
Montgomery	Montgomery	1992	Centennial Hill	<p>This neighborhood evolved around historic First Congregational Church established through the American Missionary Association (AMA) October 6, 1872, by Pastor George Whitfield Andrews. In 1867 the AMA and the Freedmen's Bureau, headed by General Wager Swayne, opened Swayne Primary School, Montgomery's first school for blacks, just two blocks south of here. Alabama State University, begun in 1867 as the "Lincoln School of Marion" by nine ex-slaves and taken over by the AMA in 1868, was relocated nearby in 1887. The area gained prominence as the civic, religious, educational, business and residential center for such black notables as Dr. Cornelius Dorsette, the city's first black physician; businessman Victor Tulane; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and other well-known leaders such as Alabama's first black congressman, James W. Rapier; John W. Jones; Nathan Alexander; Peyton Finley; and Reverend G. Franklin Lewis, long-time pastor of First Congregational Church.</p> <p>(Erected 1992)</p>

Montgomery	Montgomery	1991	Old Ship A.M.E. Zion Church	<p>This congregation was organized by the Court Street Methodist Church in the early 1850s. The latter group offered their 1835 wood frame building to the black members if they would relocate it. In 1852 the church was moved to this site under the supervision of freedman Thomas Wilson, who was assisted by Sol Brack, Solomon Hannon, Emanuel Nobel and others. White ministers served the congregation until 1862 when Allen Hannon assumed the duties. The building was remodeled in 1888 and in 1918-1920 it was reconstructed in the classical revival style.</p> <p>The organization of the National W.H.O.M. Society of A.M.E. Zion Church (1880), the meeting (1887) in which it was decided to move State Normal School (now Alabama State University) from Marion to Montgomery, and the first graduation exercises of that school (1888), all took place here. President William Henry McKinley, Frederick Douglas, Booker T. Washington, Governor Thomas Kilby and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke here on various occasions.</p> <p>Local lore attributes the origin of the name to a laborer involved in moving the original building. A bystander asked, "What do you have there?" and the laborer replied, "It's the Old Ship of Zion moving on." National Register of Historic Places 1-24-1991 (Erected 1991)</p>
Montgomery	Montgomery	1989	Sidney Lanier High School	<p>Established in 1910 on South McDonough Street, this school was named for the well-known southern poet, Sidney Lanier, who resided in Montgomery 1866-67. This late Gothic Revival building was constructed 1928-29 to consolidate the original Lanier &amp; Montgomery County (Cloverdale) High Schools. The name of the new school was decided by the outcome of the football game between the two schools in the fall of 1929. Frederick Ausfeld was the architect, Algernon Blair the contractor &amp; consultants from Columbia University were called in to ensure that the building incorporated all the latest educational innovations &amp; requirements. The building opened for classes in September 1929 &amp; was dubbed "The Million Dollar School" due to its approximate cost.</p> <p>Lanier is recognized throughout Alabama &amp; the Southeast as a model for academic excellence &amp; for its tradition of intellectual integrity &amp; scholastic accomplishment.</p>
Montgomery	Montgomery	1986	Home of Dr. E. D. Nixon, Sr. 20th Century Civil Rights Activist	<p>Nationally recognized as a pioneer of the modern day Civil Rights Movement, Edgar D. Nixon, Sr., posted bail for segregation law violator Rosa Parks. In her defense, Nixon gathered the support of Montgomery blacks in implementing the successful 1955-56 Montgomery Bus Boycott. His commitment &amp; active involvement as a grassroots organizer, civic leader &amp; founder of the Montgomery NAACP chapter has paralleled local movements for the advancement of blacks, &amp; on several occasions, initiated local protests &amp; reforms of indiscriminate laws &amp; practices in voting, education &amp; employment. In spite of the bombing of his home &amp; countless threats against his life, Nixon persistently fought racial segregation throughout the mid-20th century. As chief strategist of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, Nixon spearheaded a local protest which launched a massive movement of social reform &amp; earned him local recognition as "The Father of the Civil Rights Movement." (Erected September 6, 1986)</p>

Montgomery	Montgomery	1987	Fitzgerald Home (c. 1910)	<p>F. Scott Fitzgerald, his wife Zelda and daughter Scottie lived in this house from October 1931 to April 1932. During that period Fitzgerald worked on his novel Tender is the Night and Zelda began her only novel, Save Me the Waltz.</p> <p>"Now once again the belt is tight and we summon the proper expression of horror as we look back at our wasted youth. Sometimes, though, there is a ghostly rumble among the drums, an asthmatic whisper in the trombones . . . And it all seems rosy and romantic to us who were young then, because we will never feel quite so intensely about our surroundings any more." F. Scott Fitzgerald, "Echoes of the Jazz Age," November 1931.</p> <p>This memorial erected 1987 by Julian and Leslie McPhillips for the Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald Museum Association.</p> <p>(other side)</p> <p>F. SCOTT FITZGERALD, HIS WIFE ZELDA AND DAUGHTER SCOTTIE LIVED IN THIS HOUSE FROM OCTOBER 1931 TO APRIL 1932</p> <p>During that period Fitzgerald worked on his novel Tender is the Night and Zelda began her only novel, Save me the Waltz.</p> <p>"Every place has its hours. . . So in Jeffersonville (Montgomery) there existed then, and I suppose now, a time and quality that appertains to nowhere else. It began about half past six on an early summer night, with the flicker and sputter of the corner street lights going on, and it lasted until the great incandescent globes were black inside with moths and beetles and the children were called in to bed from the dusty streets."</p> <p>Zelda Sayre Fitzgerald, "Southern Girl," October 1929. This memorial erected 1987 by Julian and Leslie McPhillips for the Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald Museum Association.</p>
Montgomery	Montgomery	1984	St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church	<p>St. Peter's Church has occupied this site since a small wooden church, begun in 1833, was built on land donated by Mr. Edward Hanrick. Rt. Rev. Michael Portier, D. D., first Catholic Bishop of Mobile dedicated the first church on April 25, 1834. A brick structure, comprising most of the present edifice, replaced the original church and was dedicated on September 10, 1852. An extension of twenty-five feet in front--the current Spanish-style facade and towers--was added in 1882.</p> <p>(Erected 1984 by the congregation)</p>
Montgomery	Montgomery	1993	Site of the Warren Reese House	<p>This was the site of the home of Warren Stone Reese (1842-1898)--planter, cotton merchant, soldier, and mayor of Montgomery.</p> <p>Reese, promoted to the rank of colonel in the Confederacy for gallantry at Chickamauga, became commander of the Twelfth Alabama Cavalry. He was reputed to have been the youngest colonel in the Army of Tennessee and to have been recommended for Brigadier-General during the closing days of the war.</p> <p>He served Montgomery as mayor 1885-87 and 1887-89 and during that time was chiefly responsible for raising the funds to erect the Confederate Monument on the Capitol grounds and persuading Jefferson Davis to tour the South in 1886. The world's first electric streetcar also began operations in Montgomery in 1885 during his mayorship.</p> <p>Reese acquired the Greek Revival house at this site in 1867 from his uncle, Colonel James R. Powell. In 1975 the house was moved to 340 North Hull Street where it was restored and is a part of "Old Alabama Town."</p> <p>(Erected 1993)</p>

Morgan	Decatur	2009	St. John's Episcopal Church	<p>In 1890, 75 members of St. Paul's Church (founded 1867) in Old Decatur, split away from the church over the location of a new building. Newcomers to the parish and city wanted to build it in New Decatur/Albany, near their homes. Longtime St. Paul's members preferred the Old Decatur location. So a second parish, St. John's, was established and admitted to the Diocese of Alabama in 1891.</p> <p>The women of the parish formed the Guild of St. John's Church in 1891, and worked tirelessly through the decades to meet the needs of the new congregation. The all-male vestry set the direction of the church, but regularly requested monetary and volunteer assistance from the Guild, which raised money by making and selling homemade ice cream, cakes, and aprons. The Guild is credited with keeping St. John's afloat as the new church struggled financially. The first woman was elected to the vestry in 1973.</p> <p>(See other side)</p> <p>ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Continued from other side)</p> <p>On February 19, 1893, the growing congregation dedicated its first church, a Gothic-style wooden edifice erected for less than \$2,000. This building, which originally faced Jackson Street, was turned ninety degrees westward to face Second Avenue in 1940. Now encased in stone, the 1893 building forms the nucleus of the present church. A tall central entrance tower and needle spire were added in 1948, lending to St. John's something of the character of a small 16th-century English village church. A parish house, built in 1955, was enlarged and renovated in 2007, along with the church itself. In 1999, St. John's purchased the old Baugh-Wiley-Smith Hospital to the rear of the church and established the Episcopal Center. The Center houses the first free community health clinic in Decatur, along with other non-profit organizations.</p> <p>In 1983, St. John's was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the New Decatur/Albany Residential Historic District.</p>
Morgan	Decatur	2001	First Missionary Baptist Church	<p>Led by first pastor Alfred Peters, 21 members organized this church on April 22, 1866, in the home of Sister Jane Young. Services were first held in a store-front building on the banks of the Tennessee River. In 1873 First Missionary purchased a church building from a Methodist congregation on the corner of Market and Canal Streets, NE and used the building as their place of worship until 1919. At this time Dr. Sterrs, S.S. Sykes, and G.F. Oliver secured a \$1460 loan to purchase the present property where St. Ann's Catholic Church was once located. The present church was designed by prominent African American architect W.A. Rayfield in 1921 and constructed for \$1250. The building underwent renovations in 1984 and a \$260,000 educational wing was added in 1989-90. First Missionary was built through the efforts of professionals, craftsmen, and donations of "nickels and dimes."</p>

Perry	Marion	1986	First Congregational Church of Marion Established 1869	Organized in Lincoln School by freed slaves & representatives of the American Missionary Association, an auxiliary of the Congregational Churches of America. Wherever a school was operated by the A.M.A. a church soon followed. Religion and education were viewed as a means of improving the conditions of former slaves & as a solution for many problems. Through the years the church has been a strong advocate of freedom & justice for all. In 1931 the Congregational & Christian Churches merged forming the Congregational Christian Church, which in 1957 joined with the Evangelical & Reformed Church to form the United Church of Christ. This building was constructed by members & friends of the congregation in 1871 is the oldest & most unaltered example of an early black church in Marion. The first pastor was the Rev. G. W. Andrews & T. C. Stewart was the architect & contractor. National Register of Historical Places 12-17-1982 (Erected 1986 by the congregation)
Perry	Marion	2004	St. Wilfrid's Episcopal Cemetery	From October 24, 1855 through December 17, 1877, the Parish records of St. Wilfrid's Episcopal Church states that people of color, both slave and free, were buried here in St. Wilfrid's cemetery.
Perry	Marion	1989	Marion Military Institute	Founded in 1842 as Howard English & Classical School by the Alabama Baptist Convention, with Dr. S. S. Sherman as President, it later became Howard College. Lovelace Hall (Old South Barracks), built 1854, & the Chapel, built 1857, served the Confederacy as Breckenridge Military Hospital 1863-65 & along with the President's House, built 1912, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. With the removal of Howard (now Samford University) to Birmingham in 1887, the remaining faculty & students under President J. T. Murfee reorganized as Marion Military Institute, a military preparatory school, junior college, & secondary school. The Institute is justly proud that Woodrow Wilson was the Government Day speaker in 1905; the ROTC program was established in 1916; the stained glass windows in the chapel were designed by James D'Assenzo; & the Alabama Military Hall of Honor was established here in 1975.
Perry	Marion	1982	Siloam Baptist Church	Siloam was Alabama's most influential & important Baptist congregation & one of the strongest denominational centers in the South during the mid-19th century. The pastor & laymen were leaders in the organization of The Baptist State Convention in 1823, the founding of Judson College in 1838 & Howard College in 1841, & The Alabama Baptist state paper, which was begun here in 1843. The Alabama Resolutions, which greatly influenced the founding of the Southern Baptist Convention were passed at Siloam in 1844 & the Home Mission Board of the SBC was founded here in 1845 where its offices remained until 1882. During the mid-19th century the Alabama Baptist Convention met at Siloam every other year. The original portion of the church, a good example of temple form Greek Revival architecture, was built 1848-49 & is the third building occupied by the congregation. National Register of Historic Places 12-27-82. (Erected 1986 by the Congregation)

Perry	Marion	1992	Lincoln Normal School	<p>On July 17, 1867, nine ex-slaves (James Childs, Alexander H. Curtis, Nicholas Dale, John Freeman, David Harris, Thomas Lee, Nathan Levert, Ivey Pharish and Thomas Speed) formed and incorporated the "Lincoln School of Marion." They soon found it difficult to recruit and pay teachers. On September 10, 1868, the trustees entered into an agreement with the American Missionary Association (AMA), an auxiliary of the Congregational Churches. The Reverend A. W. Steward, the first principal, also organized the First Congregational Church in the school in 1869.</p> <p>The school grew so rapidly the AMA could not finance it. In 1874 the State of Alabama was asked to take over the secondary department. It was formed into a normal school to train black teachers. A new building and more teachers were added; students came from all over the state; and William Burns Patterson became principal.</p> <p>An incendiary fire in 1887 destroyed the state school; it was moved to Montgomery where it became State Normal School, now Alabama State University. The people of Marion prevailed again upon the AMA to provide a school and the Patterson home was turned into classrooms. In 1897 the AMA decided to abandon the school because of the lack of funds needed to make it efficient, but the people rallied to support the new principal, Mary Elizabeth Phillips. Supporters raised funds and agreed to furnish the teachers food and fuel so the AMA agreed to keep Lincoln open.</p> <p>(continued on other side) (continued from other side)</p> <p>Under Miss Phillips' guidance Lincoln developed rapidly as was evidenced by the construction of new buildings. In 1902 Livingston Hall, the first brick academic building, was completed. Hope Cottage, a girls' dorm, was built by the boys in 1904 and this same year the shop was remodeled for a boys' dorm. The Patterson home was remodeled into a girls' dorm and dining hall in 1905 and renamed Phillips Hall. Douglas Hall, a boys' dorm, was built by the boys in 1908 and Van Wagenen Hall was built in 1909 for the elementary department. In 1919 a kindergarten and primary annex was added to Van Wagenen Hall and electricity was installed in all buildings. Woolworth Hall, which housed the science and home economics departments and some teachers' quarters, was completed in 1922. Ranny Hall, a dorm for high school girls, was erected in 1926. On May 30, 1939 Phillips Memorial Auditorium was dedicated to the memory of Mary Elizabeth Phillips Thompson who died in 1927. The 1920s were hard years for Lincoln. Dormitories were closed; the elementary department was discontinued, but a health program was started; cooperatives were organized in the county and the older buildings were remodeled.</p> <p>In 1943 the first black principal, Rev. E. A. Smith, was hired and all of the white teachers had to leave when the state agreed to operate the school. The state finally purchased the eight-acre campus and forty-acre farm from the AMA in 1960. During the integration process Lincoln School was formally closed in May 1970, after 103 years of service.</p> <p>(Erected 1992 by the Marion Lincolnite Chapter Mrs. Idella J. Childs, President)</p>
Pike	Goshen	1987	Goshen Substation	<p>South Alabama Electrical Cooperative's Goshen Substation provided the first electric energy to rural Pike County. The station was energized at 11:26 A.M. on April 4, 1938. The first 86 miles of electric lines served 170 members.</p> <p>The cooperative was established on June 17, 1937 and serves members in Pike, Crenshaw, Coffee, Bullock, Montgomery and Butler counties. The original Board of Trustees were: J. H. Beasley, Sam K. Adams, George W. Gilmore, V. G. Perdue, J. N. Wallace.</p> <p>(Erected 1987)</p>

Pike	Goshen	1985	Little Oak United Methodist Church	<p>This church was the outgrowth of a meeting held on December 25, 1829 by Rev. M. Snider &amp; John Carnally 7 mi. S.W. of Troy. Approximately fourteen members and a Rev. Sayles formally organized the church in the fall of 1830. It was known as Bethel Methodist Church until some time after 1908 when its name changed to Little Oak.</p> <p>Five houses of worship have served the congregation. The present building, the third built on this site since 1848, is a fine example of turn-of-the-century church architecture. It was dedicated March 29, 1908 by Rev. O. S. Welsh, aided by S. R. Pelley, H. C. Threadgill, W. S. Price, C. L. McCartha &amp; W. Bancroft, pastor. (Erected July 28, 1985 by the Memorial Association)</p>
Russell		1978	Bartram Trail - Russell County	<p>William Bartram, America's first native born artist-naturalist, passed through Russell County during the Revolutionary era, making the first scientific notations of its flora, fauna and inhabitants. As the appointed botanist of Britain's King George III, he traveled 2,400 miles in three journeys into the southern colonies in 1775-1776, collecting rare plants and specimens and making detailed drawings of plants and animals. (Erected by Russell County Commission and Alabama Bicentennial Commission)</p>
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	1988	Elizabeth Missionary Baptist Church	<p>This congregation was organized in 1888 with 25 members and the Reverend Lucious Jones was the first pastor. The church was located at two different sites on the Greensboro highway before moving to 24th street in 1913, where the surrounding community has become known as "Elizabeth Quarters." The present building was constructed in 1959 and is the third one at this location; later additions have been made.</p>
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	1987	Wilson-Clements House	<p>This one story brick cottage was built ca. 1837 for the Benjamin S. Wilson family. Its overall form--a gabled main block with the rear slope of the roof extending over shed rooms at the back--is typical of smaller Tuscaloosa and Northport houses of the antebellum period. The dwelling had several owners until 1910, when Alonzo Clements purchased it and soon after added the frame rear wing and probably the front porch. Woodrow W. Clements, grandson of Alonzo Clements, acquired the property in 1936 and lived there when he began working for the Dr Pepper Company. Clements became president and CEO of Dr Pepper in 1970 and chairman in 1974. The house was extensively renovated in 1984. Alabama Register of Historic Places July 28, 1975</p>
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	2007	Historic Stillman House 1870s	<p>Dr. Charles Allen Stillman rented property at two separate locations before purchasing this house for Stillman College (then Stillman Institute) in 1881. The house was divided into two large classrooms, one small classroom, and a fourth small room that served as a library. The college remained at this location nearly 16 years [1881-1897], serving as a training site for African-American Presbyterian ministers from all over the South. Dr. William H. Sheppard, an 1887 graduate of Stillman College for whom the college library is named, completed his studies at this location. One hundred years later in 1981, the Stillman House was restored to reflect its original vernacular Victorian cottage architecture with Eastlake detailing. In 1982, the City of Tuscaloosa deeded it to the National Alumni Association of Stillman College, Incorporated. The Stillman House is the oldest existing historic building representing the college's early period of development.</p> <p>The house is included in the Druid City Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.</p>

Tuscaloosa	Northport	1993	First Baptist Church of Northport	This congregation was organized as Hopewell Colored Baptist Church in 1887 by Reverends Andrew Thomas, Jordan Austin and C. B. Mosley. In 1909 a frame church building was erected on this site under the leadership of Rev. C. J. Jenkins. When the sanctuary burned in 1911, services were temporarily held in a building on Tanyard, now 10th Street. The church purchased adjacent land in 1912 during the tenure of Rev. C. H. Taylor. Under the guidance of Rev. W. C. Owens the present structure of rusticated concrete blocks, handmade in Northport, was erected in 1913. The name was changed to First Colored Baptist Church of Northport during the term of Rev. J. F. Brooks, 1916-1923. Pastors who served from 1923-1936 were Reverends M. Rhodes, M. C. McKinney, J. F. Martin, J. D. Austin, C. H. George and A. G. McKinley. A basement was added to the existing building and an adjacent education wing was erected during the tenure of Rev. O. S. Harvey, 1937-1977. The name was changed to First Baptist Church of Northport, and a comprehensive nursery program was organized during the pastorate of Rev. Elbert Sparks, Jr., 1977-1981. (Erected 1993 as a project of the Missionary Society, Circle #3)
Tuscaloosa	Northport	1997	Shirley Place	James Shirley built this raised cottage in 1838, using Federal and Greek Revival detailing. Constructed of local handmade brick, it was home for him, his wife, Mary Ann Christian Shirley, and his mother, Elizabeth Shirley. James was town surveyor in the 1830s. He built the first bridge over the Sipsey River in West Tuscaloosa County and Northport's first brick commercial buildings in the 1850s. This house was later the home of William L. Christian, a Confederate veteran and Northport merchant; and, afterwards the home of George and Grace Christian. In 1979 Marvin Harper, a Shirley descendant, acquired the house. He gave it to the City of Northport in 1997. National Register of Historic Places 3/24/1972 (Erected 1997)
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	1983	Beautiful Zion African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	This congregation was organized c. 1870 by freed slaves who had met for several years prior to that in homes to sing & pray. The first church was a bush arbor on the old Kehoe, or Caple place. It remained there a decade before a wood frame structure was built on the Sanders Ferry Road. In 1896, under the direction of Peter Brown & Doe Carson the present site was purchased & a church built. A storm soon destroyed that building & a second sanctuary was built to replace it. The third church building on this site was built in 1905 under the direction of Rev. C. A. Cook and used until 1925, when it was replaced by the present structure, which has been renovated several times. The Rt. Rev. J. Clinton Hoggard, Bishop The Rt. Rev. Dr. F. D. Mayweather, Presiding Elder The Rev. Dr. J. D. Windsor, Sr., Pastor. (Erected 1983 by the Congregation)

Walker	Jasper	2005	First United Methodist Church, Jasper	<p>Methodism came to Jasper with the city's founder, Dr. Edward Gordon Musgrove, who donated land for the courthouse and for most of downtown Jasper. In 1826, he and others constructed a building of large hewn logs that was used as both a Methodist church and a school. Around 1858, a two-story frame church building was constructed. Unsubstantiated local accounts state the church was burned to the ground in March of 1865 by General James H. Wilson's cavalry corps. Another frame building, shared with the Masons, was erected here in 1869. In 1888, it was replaced by a brick church with a steeple.</p> <p>In 1915, when a new church was planned, Lycurgus B. Musgrove, grandson of Dr. Edward Musgrove, provided the funds for the white marble exterior and donated the stained glass dome in memory of his mother, Elizabeth Cain Musgrove. First United Methodist Church, Jasper was dedicated, debt-free, in 1927.</p> <p>With distinguishing features such as white marble from Georgia, mahogany wood interior, stained glass windows and an art glass interior dome, the church is among Alabama's most outstanding examples of beaux arts neoclassical architecture. The church was listed to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage in 1983 and to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.</p> <p>Side 2  PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT  ATTENDS FUNERAL OF  WILLIAM BROCKMAN BANKHEAD,  SPEAKER OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</p> <p>On Tuesday, September 17, 1940, the funeral of William Brockman Bankhead, speaker of the United States House of Representatives, was held at the First United Methodist Church, Jasper. Bankhead (1874-1940) was elected to the House in 1917 and served as its Speaker from 1936 until his death. He was a political ally of President Roosevelt and his New Deal policies.</p> <p>Of the estimated 40,000 people who attended Bankhead's funeral were many Alabama notables, U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and members of his Cabinet, and State and Congressional Representatives and Senators, including Harry S. Truman, who later served as U.S. President. They arrived in Jasper by special train from Washington D.C. A wooden ramp was built at the church so that the official car transporting the President could drive up to the main door. Today, a brass plaque marks the pew occupied by President Roosevelt during the funeral service.</p>
Walker	Jasper	1999	The Confederate Monument	<p>The Confederate Monument was erected on November 13, 1907 and dedicated May 2, 1908 by the Jasper Chapter #925, United Daughters of the Confederacy, under the leadership of Elizabeth Cain Musgrove to honor the 1900 soldiers who served from Walker County. The monument was placed on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage May 19, 1999 by the Elizabeth Cain Musgrove chapter #1929, UDC.  (Erected 1907)</p>

Wilcox	Snow Hill	2009	Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute 1893	<p>Snow Hill Institute was founded in 1893 by William James Edwards, a graduate of historic Tuskegee Institute established by Booker T. Washington in 1881. Snow Hill's lineage extends back to Hampton Institute where Washington and many of Snow Hill's faculty graduated. The founding of Snow Hill Institute was greatly facilitated by the planter R. O. Simpson who gave Snow Hill Institute its first 100 acres of land in increments of seven (7), thirty-three (33), and sixty (60) acres. He also became the first chairman of the school's Board of Trustees. Edwards was Snow Hill Institute's Principal from 1893 until 1925 when he resigned because of ill health. This period is generally considered Snow Hill Institute's Golden Age when it stood in the forefront of the movement to improve rural education for African Americans in Alabama's Black Belt.</p> <p>Side 2</p> <p>Snow Hill Institute served as an educational institution until 1972 when it was forced to close due to integration. Harry Sims, Ligon Wilson, Joseph Davis, Major Lightfoot and Zack Z. Brown also served as principals in the school's eighty-year history. Snow Hill Institute was placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the United States Department of the Interior on February 24, 1995. This historic marker was made possible by a grant from the Snow Hill Institute Board of Trustees.</p>
Wilcox	Catherine	2009	Prairie Mission A United Presbyterian Mission Prairie, Alabama 1894-1968	<p>Prairie Mission was established in 1894 by the Freedmen's Board of the United Presbyterian Church of North America to educate the children of ex-slaves. The Mission consisted of a church, school building, dormitories for male and female students, a teachers' home and a cemetery. The school, also known as Prairie Institute during its history, was discontinued in the late 1960's. The church still maintains an active congregation. Prairie Mission was entered into the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.</p>
Wilcox	Pine Apple	2005	Pine Apple Historic District Pine Apple, Alabama	<p>Founded in 1825, the town of Pine Apple became a regional commercial center due to its strategic location as the end of the Selma to Pensacola Railroad line from 1871 to the 1890s. The progressive spirit of Pine Apple during the centennial period 1850 to 1950 is reflected in its historic commercial, residential, civic, educational, and religious architecture, namely the Bank of Pine Apple building, Pine Apple Water Tower and Waterworks building, Moore Academy, Matheson Community Library, Pine Apple Methodist Church and Friendship Baptist Church. Residential architecture ranges from 19th century cottages and early 20th century bungalows to more academic application of the Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles.</p> <p>In contrast to the surrounding relics of a sleepy antebellum plantation south, the historic buildings of Pine Apple spark images of a bustling Deep South mercantile and educational center at the turn of the 20th century.</p> <p>In all, the Pine Apple Historic District, entered into the National Register of Historic Places on February 26, 1999, includes 73 properties from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century.</p> <p>Erected by Pine Apple Promotions 2005</p>

Wilcox	Camden	1996	Moore Academy	<p>Founded in 1882 by John Trotwood Moore, who became a famous author, archeologist, and poet laureate of the State of Tennessee, the original two-story wood frame building served the Pine Apple area from 1882 until the present brick structure was completed in 1923. The style is eclectic and typical of early-20th-century educational facilities with a T-shaped plan, central arched entrance, bracketed eaves, and decorative brickwork at each end of the facade. Moore Academy was widely acclaimed as one of the preeminent educational facilities in Alabama until its closing in 1989. The buildings and grounds were donated to the Moore Academy Alumni Association, Inc. in 1994, and restoration began in 1995. This marker is dedicated to those students, teachers, and administrators who have passed through these doors, and in the words of John Trotwood Moore, "To him that will, faith finds a pathway home."</p> <p>(Erected in 1996 by the Moore Academy Alumni Association, Inc.)</p>
Wilcox	Camden	1982	Camden	<p>Founded on land donated to the Wilcox County Commission for a new county seat by Thomas Dunn &amp; wife Martha Hobbs, Sept. 14, 1832. County seat moved from Canton in 1833. First called Wilcox Courthouse &amp; later named Barboursville for Sen. Phillip P. Barbour of Va. In 1841 incorporated &amp; renamed Camden by Dr. John D. Caldwell, Rev. Ebenezer Hearn, De Forrest Richards, Gen. R. C. Jones, Miss Sallie Jones, Dr. E. D. McDaniel, Hon. Sol. D. Bloch, Dr. Emmett Kilpatrick, Gov. B. M. Miller, &amp; Dr. J. Paul Jones.</p> <p>(Erected by the Camden Sesquicentennial Committee, 1982)</p>
Wilcox	Camden	1988	Camden Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church	<p>This building was constructed c. 1849 as a Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Camden Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation was organized in September 1890 in the parlor of the W. J. Bonner home. There were twelve charter members. This building was purchased soon after. B. M. Miller, Governor of Alabama 1931-35, was an original trustee &amp; deacon. In 1906 the structure was remodeled, with the front portico being enclosed &amp; a new steeple added.</p> <p>(Erected 1988 in memory of the Rev. Renwick C. Kennedy, D. D. pastor of this congregation 1927-74)</p>
Winston	Haleyville	1995	The Honorable Frank Minis Johnson, Jr.	<p>Born in Winston County, Alabama in 1918, Frank M. Johnson, Jr. transcended the prejudices of his time and made his mark as one of the great jurists in American history.</p> <p>He married his Winston County sweetheart, Ruth Jenkins, in 1938. During World War II, he served in the infantry under General Patton. Twice wounded, he returned to Alabama in 1946 to practice law. In 1955, President Eisenhower appointed him federal district judge for the Middle District of Alabama, and, in 1979, President Carter elevated him to the United States Court of Appeals.</p> <p>Hero in war and peace, Judge Johnson enforced the rights of forgotten segments of society. In the face of unrelenting social and political pressure to uphold entrenched traditions of oppression and neglect, he did not yield. His landmark decisions in the areas of desegregation, voting rights, civil liberties, mental health and prison reform inspired the nation and transformed its understanding of the United States Constitution. Ever true to his "Free State of Winston: roots, Judge Johnson gave full meaning to the principle of equality under the law. Though his service as a federal judge kept him in Montgomery, Judge Johnson's heart always remained here in Winston County.</p>

Winston	Haleyville	1976	Jacob Pruet's Stand	<p>Jacob Pruet's Stand (tavern) was a popular stopping place on the Byler road in the 1830's and 1840's. A two-story poplar log structure with four twenty-foot rooms per floor, it was located near a large spring and netted a handsome profit, as most of the hogs and cattle driven to South Alabama passed this way. Pruet was one of the "Free State's" earliest and most colorful settlers. He purchased the land in 1825 from Richard McMahon, the first land owner in what became Winston County. Pruet was a veteran of the American Revolution and the War of 1812 as well as a planter, land speculator, tavern owner, investor in roads and philanthropist.</p> <p>(Erected 1976 by the Winston County Board of Revenue)</p>
Winston	Haleyville	1976	The Byler Road	<p>Two days after Alabama was admitted as a State to the Union, the Legislature authorized the first State road to be built from Huntsville on the Tennessee River to Tuscaloosa on the Warrior River. William Wyatt Bibb, the first Governor of Alabama, approved the bill in Huntsville on December 16, 1819. John Byler was directed to build the road, clearing all stumps and roots for a width of twelve feet, which he completed in 1823. Connecting the Tennessee River Waterway with the Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway to Mobile Bay, it played a significant part in the early development of the State. After 1826, when Tuscaloosa became the State Capital, it was unquestionably "The Main Street of Northwest Alabama." The Union General James Harrison Wilson passed over the road in March, 1865 with 13,480 cavalymen (one of the largest cavalry raids in world history) in route to Selma where he defeated Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest on April 2, 1865--the same day that Richmond fell.</p>
Winston	Houston	2008	The Jail at Houston	<p>The Houston Jail is the only surviving log jail in north Alabama. The jail, constructed around 1868 from hand-hewn hardwood logs, replaced an earlier one destroyed by pro-Union men in the county during the Civil War. The logs were covered on the inside by boards measuring over two inches thick and 12- to 14-inches wide. The boards were cut from native timber at the nearby water-powered Partridge Mill on the Sipsey River. Once secured, the boards were peppered with horseshoe nails made by a local blacksmith and placed close together to discourage prisoners from attempting jail breaks by sawing through timbers. The jail had two rooms. Sanitary facilities were small holes in the back wall. When the county seat moved to Double Springs following the formation of Cullman County, the old jail was abandoned. It served as a private residence as late as the 1960s. In 1975, the jail was donated to the people of Winston County by Marshall Alford and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Houston Historical Society began efforts to restore the jail in March 2006. They erected this marker on the 150th anniversary of the founding of Winston County.</p> <p>HOUSTON - COUNTY SEAT OF WINSTON  Hancock County was created February 12, 1850, and the first county seat was located at Houston on the other side of Brushy Creek, about three miles northeast of this site. On January 22, 1858, the county seat, along with the court house, moved to this location and the name of the county changed to Winston in honor of the first native-born Alabama Governor, John Anthony Winston. Cullman County, created in 1877, took the eastern third of Winston County. Houston served as the county seat for a little over 25 years. In 1884, the citizens elected to move the county seat to centrally-located Double Springs. Steeped in history, Houston was once home to a two-story log court house, jail, and several other buildings housing doctors, lawyers, blacksmiths, a county newspaper, and various mercantile businesses. Today, the jail is the only surviving building from that period in the history of the old ghost town of Houston.</p>